

Jacksonville

Republican

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

MORNING BY

F. & L. W. GRANT.

Terms of Subscription:

One year in advance..... \$2.00

paid in Advance..... 3.00

Terms of Advertising:

One year or less, first in-

serture..... \$1.00

Subsequent insertion..... 50

One page counted as two, etc.

Charges charged at advertising rates.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATES:

County Offices..... \$5.00

State Offices..... 10.00

Communications affecting the claims of can-

didates charged as advertisements.

Rates of Advertising:

square 1/2 lines, three months..... 5.00

square six months..... 7.50

square twelve months..... 10.00

Fourth column six months..... 20.00

Fourth column twelve months..... 30.00

Half column three months..... 25.00

Half column twelve months..... 35.00

Column three months..... 40.00

Column six months..... 60.00

Column twelve months..... 100.00

A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection of

debts, the getting up of pension and land war-

claims, the making out of homestead bonds

of lands, and the calculation of old for-

mer homestead entries of lands. Office in

the west corner of the court-house, opposite

Circuit Clerk's office.

W. M. CALDWELL,

Caldwell, Hames & Caldwell,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All practice in all the courts of the 12th ju-

dicial district and the supreme and federal

courts of the State.

W. W. WOODWARD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

W. L. STEPHENSON,

Attorney-At-Law.

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

M. J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

GADSDEN, ALA.

JOHN T. MARTIN,

ELLIS & MARTIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Have associated in the practice of their pro-

perty, and will attend to all business confided

them in the counties of the 12th judicial

district, and adjoining counties in the supreme

and federal courts.

H. L. STEVENSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the courts of the 12th ju-

dicial district and the supreme and federal

courts of the State.

J. D. ARNOLD,

JURGEON DENTIST

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the courts of the 12th ju-

dicial district and the supreme and federal

courts of the State.

JOB

RINTING

FROM

SMALL CARDS

TO

MAMMOTH POSTERS

EXECUTED

cheaply.

Cheap,

AND

Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 2320.

BY THE BANKS OF THE MOHAWK.

O dark rolling river, so rapid and free,
You bring back the brightness of boyhood to me,
When gay I wandered, along your wild shore,
With one I loved fondly, who loves me no more.

By the banks of the Mohawk

The cataract's roar,

Where we wandered in childhood

Along the wild shore.

The song-birds have vanished; the summer is o'er;
The roses have faded that bloomed by her door;

The elms and maples stand leafless and drear;

The snowdrifts are falling; the Winter is here.

By the banks of the Mohawk

The cataract's roar,

Where we wandered in childhood

Along the wild shore.

ped the tray of toddy on the table as if
it were a hot coal, and rushed to the op-
posite side of the mantelpiece to imitate
our example. To any one entering the
room at that moment the scene presented,
must have been absurd beyond de-
scription. But we were earnest enough,
for what we heard seemed to freeze our
very blood.

"Is he dead yet?" we heard Mrs.
Malden ask her husband, with a low,
musical laugh that seemed to us like the
mirth of a fiend.

"Thoroughly," responded he in a deep
voice, which betrayed no sign of remorse
or agitation; "your hint, that I should
dispose of him in his sleep, like Hamlet's
uncle did his troublesome brother, was
capital."

There was silence for several minutes.
Then we heard Mrs. Malden ask gravely,
"What shall you do with the body?"

"Oh, that is just the difficulty. As
the neighbors must not have their sus-
picion roused, it must be buried at night
and a report put about that the silly old
man has gone into the country."

Day after day passed and nothing
transpired to clear up this mystery. At
length, after an interval of nearly a fort-
night, we had, for the first time, a com-
munication from Inspector Chittick in
the shape of a telegram:

"I have made an unexpected and
startling discovery in re Malden. I will
call this afternoon, and hope to do busi-
ness. Malden is at home; intends leav-
ing home to-morrow with wife and Ger-
man servant."

I did not show this message to Polly,
for I knew it would upset her. My
nerves, too, were a little unstrung, and I
actually trembled when Ann ushered Mr.
Chittick into the front room. After
greeting me, he gravely took a news-
paper from his pocket and passed it to me.

"Read that," said he, pointing to a
portion marked at the top and bottom
with ink. In a mechanical fashion I
took the paper and began to read. It
was part of an article on the "Magazines
of the Month," and *Tyburnia* was the
periodical, the criticism of which he had
marked. It read;

"*Tyburnia*, as usual, is very strong

in fiction. But it scarcely sustains its
reputation by inserting the highly mel-
odramatic tale, "The Cap of Midas."

The hero-villain of this story is a young
Greek who is assistant to an aged dia-
mond merchant in Syracuse."

My heart began to beat as I read the
first few words.

"This young gentleman is fired by an
ambition to play an important part in
the political life of the coming Greek
federation. To obtain wealth, and with it
influence, he murders his aged master
for the sake of certain priceless gems
which the old fellow had concealed in a
velvet nightcap he is in the habit of
wearing. This is the cap of Midas, we
presume. Justin Corgialegno—the mur-
derer—had read "Hauler," and drops
poison into his master's ear, and steals
the nightcap. This poison, however,
fails to do its work, so the assistant at
once stabs the old man and begins to
trust you, sir."

As a man of business I thought there
was here another proof of mental weak-
ness, in the fact that he should confide
in one of whose antecedents he knew
nothing, and of whose honesty he had no
further proof than a love of nature might
suggest."

I looked at this moment to look
up at the first floor window of our neig-
bor's house; and there, watching with a
strange and, as I thought, scornful
smile, stood the tall, shallow man of
whom both my wife's and my own im-
pression was so distinctly unfavorable.

I mentioned to the old man to put
away his jewels, for the German servant
was approaching again; most likely sent
by her master.

My strange acquaintance did not ap-
pear in the garden any more.

I have an innate horror of eavesdropping,
and, as I have repeatedly said to
my dear wife, whose feminine curiosity
tempts her to attach far too little at-
tention to this evil.

"Conversation not in-

tended for her ears ought to be regarded
with the same feelings as a letter not
written for her perusal. She would feel
deeply insulted if any one reading of
such a person's letter simply because
it happened to be broken, and could there-
fore do so without the fear of detection."

But women, alas! are never logical; and
she will not see, or, perhaps cannot, that
her conduct is no less culpable when she
greedily listens to the private conversa-
tion of others, just because accident or
carelessness on their part has placed her
within earshot.

Well, a few days after that we sat in
our cheerful, cosy front parlor; we were
sitting, I say, in our cosy parlor; my
wife, with her knitting in her hands, on
an ottoman, which was drawn close into
a recess by the fire-place; I, in my good
old arm chair, by the table in the middle
of the room, and reading the last num-
ber of the *Gardener's Magazine*. The
entrance of Ann with our customary
"night cap" of weak toddy and thin
bread and butter, interrupted my study
of an article on "Trembling," and caused
me to look up at my wife.

"Eavesdropping!" I was about to ex-

claim, when my speech was arrested by
observing the strange look of horror on
Polly's face. She had dropped her knit-
ting, and sat with hands clasped across
her breast, and head pressed closely
against the wall.

"My dear girl, whatever is the matter
with you?" I said.

"Oh! it is dreadful," she whispered,
holding up her fingers to check me.

"Do you know anything of the busi-
ness or profession of Malden?" he then
asked.

I could only admit that on this point

I was entirely in the dark.

"But has not your maid learned any-
thing on this subject from your neighbor's
servant?" he inquired; "servants are
always gossiping, you know."

"The woman next door is a foreigner
—a German—I think."

Inspector Chittick pursed up his
mouth and tapped his note book with
his pencil.

"That looks like a plan," he remarked
after a moment's meditation. "That
fact is the strongest point in the case.
It seems as though it were designed that
nothing should transpire through the
clatter of servants."

"Yet surely the real point is the con-
fession of murder which we overheard?"

"That has to be proved," he replied.
"In the meanwhile, I must compliment
you on your slyness." "I am sending for
me in this quiet town."

"I am sending for me in this quiet town."

"I am sending for me in this quiet town."

"I am sending for me in this quiet town."

THE DEARMAN TRIAL.

OTICE! NOTIC! print single announcements of obituaries, but we can't afford to pay for them. We will publish them at our expense, and respect free of charge. It is to have them set up, and to our friends, and send to the printer. The rule of all is to expect of us free information. The rule of all is to charge for these things, to cover expense of composition, and one fourth for all obituaries and tributes. We will publish a tribute of respect sent us by our writers.

an old citizen of the county, died at his home on Sept. 1, of typhumonia.

Formerly advertised as Stevenson & Grant as their advertising list, sit in Anniston, R.R.

it is so that money raised on land in our people will learn to it more.

position is on foot to exceed the corporation limits of Oxford until they meet.

to know from a

Frank in Opelika, who

dangerously sick, is in a

for recovery.

nd nearly or quite fifty this county were sum- attend the examination of Jno. A. DeArman, of Stevenson & Grant of Etowah,

who may want to buy which can only be had for who can pay down over purchase money, can get one from Stevenson & Grant have five years to pay

who have bodies of wood- it to their benefit, to in- sers Stevenson & Grant of together with price of they want to sell. Always as far as it is from the rail- whether or not it is easily by wagons

ough to make an editor- air to see sometimes how fully written editorials suffi- in the Republican, a

is back on the convict

of this State is now travel-

and its daddy can

recognize it. It is fearful- of errors and omissions.

of ignorant type set- tleless good readers.

Stevenson & Grant can lend no

on town property. Only

lands will be taken as se-

They have had so many

as for loans based on

property as security, that

at this information to

parties the trouble of

inquiry on this head. How-

ever, barn up. Farms in the

do not. Hence the dis-

of last a revival meeting

in the Methodist Church at

with fourteen accessions

such here. The meeting

is good in reviving prof-

essians and bringing parties

the pale of the church to a

on of their responsibilities

and society. During the

Rev. Oliver of Gadsden,

of Weaver's Station,

White Plains, Thomp-

Circuit west of here and

of this Circuit, were

and laboring for the good

people. Dr. Oliver did

the preaching and won for

the love and affection of

of Jacksonville. He is

of great power.

Wilson, who recently re-

from this place to a farm

while out, how-

the mountain some two

was crushed by rolling

at once went home, took

and on the 23rd of Sept-

the combined effects of

it and from over heating

work. He was a son of

Wilson, formerly of this

brother of G. W. Wilson

ing here. He was an in-

young man, of good

He had not long been un-

leaves a young wife be-

cause of his loss. We ten-

the relatives of the

our heartfelt sympathy.

day, Richard Cobely charged

the killing of Jones in the

western portion of this coun-

woods, and a writ of habeas

for bail. Twenty or twenty-

nearly two days Tues-

day, DeArman, and Woodard

and the State and Messrs

and Brock the defendant.

Philadelphia Record: In this day

affliction the hearts of

the States beat respon-

the hearts of their North-

thirteen. This is one country.

including that for the defense.

THE DEARMAN TRIAL.

Up to the hour of going to press, (Friday) we have not learned the decision of Judge Hamlin. The lawyers in the case were speaking at a late hour

Thursday evening. Mr. Dorch opened

for the defendant. Mr. Bowdon

next spoke for the State. Messrs Parsons and Disque followed for the defendant and Col. Bradford closed for the State.

Our young men sometimes send to New York when they want a real fine suit of clothes. There is no use of this.

It is a useless waste of time and ex-

pense. The great clothing house of Alex Rice of Selma, has the finest tailors that can be imported and as fine

goods as the markets of the world afford,

and this house can fill your bill

cheaper and more satisfactorily than

you can have it done in New York.

When you send to them, you get your

goods made to order. When you send to New York, you do not know but

what you are getting goods from a ready

stock.

Mr. M. Dwinel, editor of that

reliable and favorite old paper, the

Rome Courier, was in town Wed-

nesday.

DIED.—Of congestion of the

brain, at his residence on Mr. J.

A. Wright's place, Monday night

the 12th Mr. J. M. Doss. He

leaves a wife and four children.—

Limestone (Tex.) New Era.

The body of Carfield has filled

up the bloody chasm.

Messrs Stevenson & Grant hope

to be able to announce in a few

days that they can accept loans as

low as \$300. In this case, parties

who have lands worth \$800 can

borrow money on them.

Mr. Ott Smith has laid on our

table six ears of corn gathered at

random from a wagon load from a

field that was plowed only twice.

The ears will average ten inches in

length, and the half dozen

weigh six and three quarter

pounds. This don't look much

like a corn famine.

Miss Louise Mitchell of Mont-

gomery county, is spending some-

time with her relatives, Mrs. Row-

land and Mr. D. R. Wakely, near

Germany. Miss Mitchell is an

attachee of the press, and has

written much that has attracted

attention. She is charmed with

our section of the State, and we

look for a tribute from her grace-

ful pen to our grand old mountains and lovely valleys.

We have been too sick since she has been here to

pay our respects, but hope to be

well enough to do so before she leaves.

There are about 200 hands regu-

larly employed on the Coosa river

improvements.

The DeArman Trial.

Gadsden News.

In the habeas corpus trial now going on in the DeArman case before Hon. L. E. Hamlin, Messrs. Solicitor Martin Col. Paul Bradford, Col. Frank Bowdon and Messrs. Dunlap & Dorche, are conducting the prosecution. Messrs. Goo. W. Parsons, of Talladega, Dunlap & Disque and Whitlock & Son, of Gadsden, representing the defense. On Monday at noon, after some little haggling among the lawyers in regard to a witness re- maining in the court room after being put under the gavel, the case was opened by Col. Bradford for the State, introduc- ing as a witness Henry Reavis, land- lord of the hotel at Jacksonville, who was the nearest eye witness of the homicide.

Henry Reavis testified that "last Au-

gust about 7 o'clock in the morning de-

fendant rode up to the Jacksonville hotel,

of which he (Reavis) was proprietor, called out to Crook and asked him if he could blow a horn, and if he would not

go hunting with him? Crook responded: "No, Judge, I can't go with you today," DeArman said. "You promised me you would go." Crook still declined. In the hallway of the hotel where Crook was standing, there were three empty army guns leaning up against the wall. After Crook's second refusal to go, Reavis heard DeArman's gun click, and he (Reavis) then took his hand off of Crook's shoulder, where it was resting and stepped one pace away. Crook was standing erect with his hands down by his side. When the gun fired he fell, giving one short gasp. He never spoke after the fall. DeArman's horse threw him, in a few seconds he recovered him- self from the fall, returned to where Crook was and remarked to the bystanders: "I'm damn it, I came here to kill him, and I have done it!" and he (Reavis) then took his hand off of Crook's shoulder, where it was resting and stepped one pace away. Crook was mounted him and rapidly left, town. Crook wore black pants and a linen dinner coat.

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the Calhoun County Medical Socie-

ty, Tuesday, the 4th day of Oct., 1881, at Jacksonville. Meeting will open for the transaction of business at ten o'clock, a.m.

Physicians of the county are invited to attend.

J. C. LEGRAND, Sec'y.

SPECIAL COLUMN.

Notice is hereby given to Justices of

the Peace and Notaries Public of

Calhoun County, that I have been legally

appointed acting Coroner of the

county, and feel fully competent to per-

form all the duties of the office. They are therefore respectfully requested not

to act for me in any case.

RESPECTFULLY,

RUFUS ALEXANDER.

Acting Coroner.

Simpson and Ledbetter solicit con-

signment of cotton from their Alabama

friend, which they will sell for the

DOMESTIC.

MEDICINES.—We are a medicine-taking people—at least to far too great an extent. "What shall I take?" is asked far more often than "What shall I do?" The aged and experienced among medical men, as a rule, recommend but little—and that only when indicated by common sense. But the people will take it—buying it from peddlers, horse-jockeys, grocers, etc., all as ignorant of the nature of the remedies and of diseases as themselves. In most instances, when feverish, if one would bathe, sweat, fast, breathe more of the pure air of heaven, bask in the sun, drink freely of pure water, keep calm and quiet, give up tobacco and whisky, the fever would starve. Pure air renovates the blood far more than sarsaparilla; the light of the sun is one of the best antidotes; good food is one of the best tonics; fasting and exercise are among the best appetizers. If we will but take care of ourselves, eat only plain food and only what nature demands, cease to overwork and fret, be regular in all our habits and good, all we can fairly, we shall take less medicine.

CONSTIPATION may be removed by drinking a tumbler of cold water on rising in the morning.

To obtain a good night's sleep, sponge the entire length of the spine with hot water for ten or fifteen minutes.

For chapped skin, take of oxide of zinc, one dram; lard, two ounces. It is also good for any kind of sores.

For neuralgia, take a good handful of the common field or Canada thistle. Pour two quarts of boiling water on, and boil down to three pints; take a wineglass-full three times a day before meals.

The following is recommended as a cure for neuralgic headache: Squeeze the juice of a lemon into a small cup of strong coffee. This will usually afford immediate relief in neuralgic headache. Tea ordinary increases neuralgic pain, and ought not be used by persons afflicted with it.

GLYCERINE IN FLATULENCY AND ACIDITY.—An old gentleman, who for many years suffered from distressing acidity, read in a daily paper that glycerine added to milk prevents its souring, and he reasoned thus: "If glycerine prevents milk turning sour" and he resolved to try the efficacy of glycerine for his acidity. The success of his experiment was complete, and whenever tormented by his old malady he cures himself by a recourse to glycerine. Indeed, he can now take articles of food from which he was previously compelled to abstain, provided always that he takes a dram of glycerine immediately before, with, or directly after his food. Since this was made public several physicians have prescribed glycerine in acidity and flatulence with the most happy results.

Beds.—Our beds are our night clothes and ought to be kept as clean as our shirts and coats. Woolen blankets are healthier than quilts; put a heavy United States army blanket over a kettle full of hot water and see how fast the steam makes its way through the wof; a quilt would stop it like an iron lid, and thus tend to check the excretions of the human body. In order to disinfect a quilt you have first to loosen the pressed cotton; a woolen blanket can be steamed and dried in a couple of hours. For similar reason a straw tick is better than a borscht mattress, though a woven-wire mattress is perhaps preferable to both. Feather beds are a recognized nuisance. Children over 10 years should sleep alone, or at least under separate blankets, if the beds do not reach around.

To fix pencil marks so as they will not rub out, take well skinned milk and dilute with an equal bulk of water. Wash the pencil marks (whether writing or drawing) with the liquid, using a soft flat camel-hair brush, and avoiding all rubbing. Place it upon a flat board to dry.

When water has once been made to boil, the fire may be very much lessened, as but little heat is required to keep it at a boiling point. There is no advantage whatever in making water boil furiously; the heat will escape in steam, without raising the heat of the water.

TO HEAL CUTS AND WOUNDS.—The leaves of geranium are an excellent application for cuts, when the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of the kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied on linen to the part, and the wound will become cicatrized in a very short time.

ROSE WATER.—Take otto of roses, twenty five drops, rub it in with an ounce of white sugar and four drachms of carbonate of magnesia; then add gradually half a gallon of water and four ounces of proof spirit.

After buttering your cake-tins scatter a little flour over them and the cake is absolutely certain not to stick to the tin. If your oven is likely to bake hard at the bottom, put a paper in the bottom of the tin. Butter it well first.

Nothing is better to clean silver with than alcohol and ammonia; after rubbing with this take a little whitening or a soft cloth and polish in this way; even frosted silver, which is so difficult to clean, may be easily made clear and bright.

Glue frequently cracks because of the dryness of the air in rooms warmed by stoves. An Austrian paper recommends the addition of a little chloride of calcium to the glue to prevent this.

HOUSEKEEPERS will find that zincs may be scoured with great economy of time and strength by using either glycerine or crocus mixed with a little diluted sulphuric acid.

It is said two parts tallow and one of resin, melted together and applied to the soles of new boots or shoes, as much as the leather will absorb, will double their wear.

CHAPPING of the hands, which is one of the most disagreeable inconveniences of cold weather, can be easily prevented by rubbing the hands with powdered starch.

Woodwork strongly impregnated with tungstate of soda or silice of soda-by treatment in a strong aqueous solution of these salts—will be found to be quite unflammable.

To brown sugar for sauce or puddings, put the sugar in a perfectly dry sauceman. If the pan is the least bit wet, the sugar will burn and you will spoil your sauceman.

STEEL knives may be saved from rusting by being rubbed with mutton tallow, wrapped in paper, and put into a batzelled chest.

CELLARS thoroughly treated with white-wash made yellow with copperas will not be considered a desirable habitation for rats and mice.

AGRICULTURAL.

HUMOROUS.

WALKING HORSES.—Running the risk of being set down as an old fogey, we will say that in our opinion the best gait a horse ever had for every day use is a walk; it is a gait that not one in ten possesses. Colts are not trained to walk. Young America wants more speed. Horses trained to walk fast would be greater benefit to farmers in general than fast trotters, as almost all of his work has to be done with a walk. Horses that are engaged in hauling on the roads, that are trained to walking fast, will make a longer distance in a day than horses will that are urged to trot at every convenient place, because, when a horse commences to walk after a trot, he will go much slower than his common gait kept on a walk, and the consequence is that he will loose more than he gained. Where horseback traveling is indulged in, especially over muddy roads, any other gait than walking is rendered impossible, and yet a horse that has been trained to walk fast even over bad roads, will make from four to five miles an hour, but since the introduction of light wagons a horse would be expected to make a greater distance when hauling the wagon over the same road, though it would be by the aid of the whip, and very much to the prejudice of the poor animal. These one-horse buggies have put horse back riding out of fashion, and now a good walking horse is more rare than one that can trot a mile in less than three minutes. It is, however, to the interest of the farmer that should train his horse to walk fast.

HOW CHICKENS GET OUT OF SHELLS.—Take an egg out of a nest on which a hen has had her full time; carefully holding it to the ear, turn it around, you will find the exact spot which the little fellow is pushing on the inside of the shell; this he will do until the inside shell is perforated, and the shell is forced outward as a small scale, leaving a hole. Now, if you will take one of the eggs in this condition from under the hen, remove it to the house or some other suitable place, put it in a box or nest, keeping it warm and moist, as near the temperature of the hen as possible (which may be done by laying it between two bottles of warm water upon some cotton or wool), and lay a glass over the box or nest, then you can sit or stand, us is most convenient, and witness the *modus operandi*. Now watch the little fellow walk his way into the world, and you will be amused and instructed, as I have often been. After he has got his opening he commences a nibbling motion with the point of the upper bill on the outside of the shell, always working to the right (if you have the large end of the egg from you, and the hole upward) until he has worked his way almost around, say with one-half an inch in a perfect circle; then he forces the cap or end of the shell off, and then has a chance to strengthen in his neck, thereby loosening his legs somewhat, and so, by their help, forcing the body from the shell.

SHADE FOR POULTRY.—Poultry need as much protection during the summer from the fierce rays of the sun as they do in winter from the severe cold, although far too many of our breeders lose sight of this very important fact, and suffer corresponding losses in consequence. Birds compelled to stay in the yards, which have little, if any, shade during the entire summer, with the sun pouring down on them with the intensity it does in July and August, cannot thrive, while they are rendered much more liable to disease and disorder. It pays, and pays well too, to give the fowls comfort at all times, and it costs but little to furnish the necessary shade, no matter how large the runs may be. Trees, such as plums, peach and apple, should at once be planted in the runs, especially the former, which seems to thrive better than the other kinds named. As these trees will not afford much shade for a few years, temporary shades must be made by making skeleton sheds of poles along the sunny sides of the runs, and then covering them with boughs, cedar limbs, or almost anything cheap and convenient, which will afford the necessary shelter from the sun. These may not look very handsome, but then the utility compensates fully for the lack of beauty.

THE USHS OF FALLEN LEAVES.—Leaves are to be gathered up. They are excellent to mix with hot-bed material, and, where practicable, should be saved for this purpose. They do not heat so rapidly as stable manure, and in this have an advantage; as tempering the violence makes the manure last longer and maintain a more regular heat. They are excellent material to put round cold frames to protect half-hardy plants. A board is put up to the height of the frame boards, and about a foot or more from them, and the leaves in between. If the plants are somewhat tender, the bottom of the frames may be filled a few feet with the leaves. These leaves after having been two or three years decaying make admirable stuff for putting in plants for flowers general.

CONST THE COST.—No man is fit to manage a farm who does not think beforehand what is the best to do, and which is the best way to do it. Work without plan, has been the blunder of many who pretend to be farmers. Raising crops without knowledge as to the cost, or thought as to whether they will sell or not, has sapped many a fortune. More fore thought in the management of a farm is required than in most any other pursuit followed by man, and the forehanded farmer is always the one who counts the cost, and closely calculates all matters that pertain to the farm, not that a farmer is necessarily obliged to make shifts and turns in order to succeed, but simply to count the cost.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS.—A young man in Boston had gathered a Sunday-school class from among the newsboys of the city. One Sunday she was striving to impress upon their minds some good advice in regard to the future, when it occurred to her that the word was, perhaps, a little beyond the comprehension of the class. Putting the question to the boys, "Do you know what the future means?" There was a dead silence for a moment, which was broken by a bright little fellow, who quickly suggested that it might mean "Further particulars in the next edition."

DRUGGISTS.—The Purse and Best Medicine ever made. A combination of Hops, Sassafras, Marigold and Dandelion, with all the best and most approved ingredients of all other Bitters, including the Bitter Root, Bitter Root, Liver Root, and Lungs and Health Restoring Agent on the earth.

BITTERS.—A young man in Boston had gathered a Sunday-school class from among the newsboys of the city. One Sunday she was striving to impress upon their minds some good advice in regard to the future, when it occurred to her that the word was, perhaps, a little beyond the comprehension of the class. Putting the question to the boys, "Do you know what the future means?" There was a dead silence for a moment, which was broken by a bright little fellow, who quickly suggested that it might mean "Further particulars in the next edition."

DRUGGISTS.—The Purse and Best Medicine ever made. A combination of Hops, Sassafras, Marigold and Dandelion, with all the best and most approved ingredients of all other Bitters, including the Bitter Root, Bitter Root, Liver Root, and Lungs and Health Restoring Agent on the earth.

BITTERS.—A young man in Boston had gathered a Sunday-school class from among the newsboys of the city. One Sunday she was striving to impress upon their minds some good advice in regard to the future, when it occurred to her that the word was, perhaps, a little beyond the comprehension of the class. Putting the question to the boys, "Do you know what the future means?" There was a dead silence for a moment, which was broken by a bright little fellow, who quickly suggested that it might mean "Further particulars in the next edition."

DRUGGISTS.—The Purse and Best Medicine ever made. A combination of Hops, Sassafras, Marigold and Dandelion, with all the best and most approved ingredients of all other Bitters, including the Bitter Root, Bitter Root, Liver Root, and Lungs and Health Restoring Agent on the earth.

BITTERS.—A young man in Boston had gathered a Sunday-school class from among the newsboys of the city. One Sunday she was striving to impress upon their minds some good advice in regard to the future, when it occurred to her that the word was, perhaps, a little beyond the comprehension of the class. Putting the question to the boys, "Do you know what the future means?" There was a dead silence for a moment, which was broken by a bright little fellow, who quickly suggested that it might mean "Further particulars in the next edition."

DRUGGISTS.—The Purse and Best Medicine ever made. A combination of Hops, Sassafras, Marigold and Dandelion, with all the best and most approved ingredients of all other Bitters, including the Bitter Root, Bitter Root, Liver Root, and Lungs and Health Restoring Agent on the earth.

BITTERS.—A young man in Boston had gathered a Sunday-school class from among the newsboys of the city. One Sunday she was striving to impress upon their minds some good advice in regard to the future, when it occurred to her that the word was, perhaps, a little beyond the comprehension of the class. Putting the question to the boys, "Do you know what the future means?" There was a dead silence for a moment, which was broken by a bright little fellow, who quickly suggested that it might mean "Further particulars in the next edition."

DRUGGISTS.—The Purse and Best Medicine ever made. A combination of Hops, Sassafras, Marigold and Dandelion, with all the best and most approved ingredients of all other Bitters, including the Bitter Root, Bitter Root, Liver Root, and Lungs and Health Restoring Agent on the earth.

BITTERS.—A young man in Boston had gathered a Sunday-school class from among the newsboys of the city. One Sunday she was striving to impress upon their minds some good advice in regard to the future, when it occurred to her that the word was, perhaps, a little beyond the comprehension of the class. Putting the question to the boys, "Do you know what the future means?" There was a dead silence for a moment, which was broken by a bright little fellow, who quickly suggested that it might mean "Further particulars in the next edition."

DRUGGISTS.—The Purse and Best Medicine ever made. A combination of Hops, Sassafras, Marigold and Dandelion, with all the best and most approved ingredients of all other Bitters, including the Bitter Root, Bitter Root, Liver Root, and Lungs and Health Restoring Agent on the earth.

BITTERS.—A young man in Boston had gathered a Sunday-school class from among the newsboys of the city. One Sunday she was striving to impress upon their minds some good advice in regard to the future, when it occurred to her that the word was, perhaps, a little beyond the comprehension of the class. Putting the question to the boys, "Do you know what the future means?" There was a dead silence for a moment, which was broken by a bright little fellow, who quickly suggested that it might mean "Further particulars in the next edition."

DRUGGISTS.—The Purse and Best Medicine ever made. A combination of Hops, Sassafras, Marigold and Dandelion, with all the best and most approved ingredients of all other Bitters, including the Bitter Root, Bitter Root, Liver Root, and Lungs and Health Restoring Agent on the earth.

BITTERS.—A young man in Boston had gathered a Sunday-school class from among the newsboys of the city. One Sunday she was striving to impress upon their minds some good advice in regard to the future, when it occurred to her that the word was, perhaps, a little beyond the comprehension of the class. Putting the question to the boys, "Do you know what the future means?" There was a dead silence for a moment, which was broken by a bright little fellow, who quickly suggested that it might mean "Further particulars in the next edition."

DRUGGISTS.—The Purse and Best Medicine ever made. A combination of Hops, Sassafras, Marigold and Dandelion, with all the best and most approved ingredients of all other Bitters, including the Bitter Root, Bitter Root, Liver Root, and Lungs and Health Restoring Agent on the earth.

BITTERS.—A young man in Boston had gathered a Sunday-school class from among the newsboys of the city. One Sunday she was striving to impress upon their minds some good advice in regard to the future, when it occurred to her that the word was, perhaps, a little beyond the comprehension of the class. Putting the question to the boys, "Do you know what the future means?" There was a dead silence for a moment, which was broken by a bright little fellow, who quickly suggested that it might mean "Further particulars in the next edition."

DRUGGISTS.—The Purse and Best Medicine ever made. A combination of Hops, Sassafras, Marigold and Dandelion, with all the best and most approved ingredients of all other Bitters, including the Bitter Root, Bitter Root, Liver Root, and Lungs and Health Restoring Agent on the earth.

BITTERS.—A young man in Boston had gathered a Sunday-school class from among the newsboys of the city. One Sunday she was striving to impress upon their minds some good advice in regard to the future, when it occurred to her that the word was, perhaps, a little beyond the comprehension of the class. Putting the question to the boys, "Do you know what the future means?" There was a dead silence for a moment, which was broken by a bright little fellow, who quickly suggested that it might mean "Further particulars in the next edition."

DRUGGISTS.—The Purse and Best Medicine ever made. A combination of Hops, Sassafras, Marigold and Dandelion, with all the best and most approved ingredients of all other Bitters, including the Bitter Root, Bitter Root, Liver Root, and Lungs and Health Restoring Agent on the earth.

BITTERS.—A young man in Boston had gathered a Sunday-school class from among the newsboys of the city. One Sunday she was striving to impress upon their minds some good advice in regard to the future, when it occurred to her that the word was, perhaps, a little beyond the comprehension of the class. Putting the question to the boys, "Do you know what the future means?" There was a dead silence for a moment, which was broken by a bright little fellow, who quickly suggested that it might mean "Further particulars in the next edition."

DRUGGISTS.—The Purse and Best Medicine ever made. A combination of Hops, Sassafras, Marigold and Dandelion, with all the best and most approved ingredients of all other Bitters, including the Bitter Root, Bitter Root, Liver Root, and Lungs and Health Restoring Agent on the earth.

BITTERS.—A young man in Boston had gathered a Sunday-school class from among the newsboys of the city. One Sunday she was striving to impress upon their minds some good advice in regard to the future, when it occurred to her that the word was, perhaps, a little beyond the comprehension of the class. Putting the question to the boys, "Do you know what the future means?" There was a dead silence for a moment, which was broken by a bright little fellow, who quickly suggested that it might mean "Further particulars in the next edition."

DRUGGISTS.—The Purse and Best Medicine ever made. A combination of Hops, Sassafras, Marigold and Dandelion, with all the best and most approved ingredients of all other Bitters, including the Bitter Root, Bitter Root, Liver Root, and Lungs and Health Restoring Agent on the earth.

BITTERS.—A young man in Boston had gathered a Sunday-school class from among the newsboys of the city. One Sunday she was striving to impress upon their minds some good advice in regard to the future, when it occurred to her that the word was, perhaps, a little beyond the comprehension of the class. Putting the question to the boys, "Do you know what the future means?" There was a dead silence for a moment, which was broken by a bright little fellow, who quickly suggested that it might mean "Further particulars in the next edition."

DRUGGISTS.—The Purse and Best Medicine ever made. A combination of Hops, Sassafras, Marigold and Dandelion, with all the best and most approved ingredients of all other Bitters, including the Bitter Root, Bitter Root, Liver Root, and Lungs and Health Restoring Agent on the earth.

BITTERS.—A young man in Boston had gathered a Sunday-school class from among the newsboys of the city. One Sunday she was striving to impress upon their minds some good advice in regard to the future, when it occurred to her that the word was, perhaps, a little beyond the comprehension of the class. Putting the question to the boys, "Do you know what the future means?" There was a dead silence for a moment, which was broken by a bright little fellow, who quickly suggested that it might mean "Further particulars in the next edition."

DRUGGISTS.—The Purse and Best Medicine ever made. A combination of Hops, Sassafras, Marigold and Dandelion, with all the best and most approved ingredients of all other Bitters, including the Bitter Root, Bitter Root, Liver Root, and Lungs and Health Restoring Agent on the earth.

BITTERS.—A young man in Boston had gathered a Sunday-school class from among the newsboys of the city. One Sunday she was striving to impress upon their minds some good advice in regard to the future, when it occurred to her that the word was, perhaps, a little beyond the comprehension of the class. Putting the question to the boys, "Do you know what the future means?" There was a dead silence for a moment, which was broken by a bright little fellow, who quickly suggested that it might mean "Further particulars in the next edition."

DRUGGISTS.—The Purse and Best Medicine ever made. A combination of Hops, Sassafras, Marigold and Dandelion, with all the best and most approved ingredients of all other Bitters, including the Bitter Root, Bitter Root, Liver Root, and Lungs and Health Restoring Agent on the earth.

BITTERS.—A young man in Boston had gathered a Sunday-school class from among the newsboys of the city. One Sunday she was striving to impress upon their minds some good advice in regard to the future, when it occurred to her that the word was, perhaps, a little beyond the comprehension of the class. Putting the question to the boys, "Do you know what the future means?" There was a dead silence for a moment, which was broken by a bright little fellow, who quickly suggested that it might mean "Further particulars in the next edition."

DRUGGISTS.—The Purse and Best Medicine ever made.

SATURDAY, Oct. 8, 1881.

THE CONVICT SYSTEM.

AWAKING THE ECHOES.

The Selma Times, noticing an article of the Republican last week, touching our convict system, has this to say:

"Perhaps the average reader is not aware that here in Alabama we have some bosses who are a disgrace to the fair name of our State. If reports be true, we have, and apparently the reports respecting these bosses are very trustworthy. They are not political bosses, at least we are not alluding to bosses of that nature; oh, no, something infinitely worse; they are the inhuman bosses of convicts. An ex-convict named Newton has been relating his experience through the Mobile Gazette. It seems that Newton was at work at Alabama Furnace, in Tilleda county, and his statement has drawn out replies from Col. Gladden, the owner of Alabama Furnace, and Dr. Gross, the physician in charge of the convicts. Both claim fair treatment of the convicts in their charge.

In noticing this matter the Jacksonville Republican awakes echoes that will not cease until the convict system of Alabama has been sifted to the bottom and exposed to the public in all its bearings. Hear the first notes of this matter now, and when things are clearer, hear again. The Republican says:

The Times here quo as an article from the Republican of last week, and then goes on to say:

"Hon. Lon W. Grant, the editor of the Republican, is a worthy member of the State Senate, and was on the Special Committee of the Senate appointed at its recent session to investigate the alleged cruelty to convicts. The Committee was composed of Mr. Grant, of Calhoun, Dr. J. B. Luckie, of Jefferson, and W. H. Barnett, of Pike. Their report was made up [printed] too late to be acted upon by the Senate. The people of the entire State are interested in the matter, and let us have the whole truth. The Republican throws out some happy suggestions and we hope to see the State press take them up. What is reported of Alabama Furnace is reported of other convict camps, and where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. If these things be true, it is a disgrace to Alabama; if they are not true, let us know it."

When a man violates the law he should be punished according to the nature of his offense, but punished as a human being and not as a brute. The idea of beating a sick convict as if he were a dog instead of human is unscrupulous of any man and the boss who does such a thing cannot be much less a criminal than the helpless victim of his heartless cruelty and beastly practice. Lon Grant must know more about this matter and we hope he will give the public the benefit of his knowledge. On Grant, on until the people of Alabama know all about the State's convict system which is reported to be disgraceful."

We are glad to find so able and influential a paper as the Selma Times taking itself on the side of humanity and right in this matter. Others will do well and there will be music before long.

It is said there is a spring in Arkansas, called the Eureka Springs, that will cure cancer. We recently saw a gentleman from there who reported some remarkable cancer cures. About fifteen thousand people were living in houses and tents about the little spring when our informant was there this summer. There are many people in our county afflicted with this terrible malady. Some one of them who is able should try this spring, and if a cure is effected in his case, all others should go where are able, and those who are not able pecuniarily should be sent there through the charity of the good people of the county. We hope some one will go from Calhoun and report the result of his visit through the Republican.

The Physicians of Calhoun county, who belong to the Medical Association, met here Tuesday and held a most interesting meeting. It is to be regretted that every licensed physician in the county does not belong to the Association. The meetings of the Association are fruitful of good to all belonging to it. They are instructive. The physician who is not enrolled in the membership of the Association is standing very much in his own light. It is the duty of every licensed physician to belong to it. The law requires it.

Old Ab is dead—aged 14 years. He was a dog faithful and true. There are instances of infidelity in man, but in the dumb animal there is nothing but love and constancy. Cap. Wilson has for years owned this valuable deer dog, and by our distinguished young physician, Dr. Linder, he died by unnatural causes. Cap. Wilson loved his old dog so much that he employed one of our first physicians to examine him. This is natural to love a friend; and "greater love hath no man than that he give his life for a friend." Read Quidas' beautiful story of the dog.

A FRIEND OF CAP. & HIS DOG.

Died, Oct. 1st, near Morrisville, Calhoun county, Ala., Mr. James Weatherly, aged 76 years. He was one of the first settlers of this county. Much loved and respected by all who knew him. He leaves an aged wife and children, and many friends, who were very much attached to him for his kindness and strict integrity. In their grief they have the solacing thought that their loss is his eternal gain. He was a member of the Baptist church for more than 50 years. It can truly said of Uncle Jimmie, that to know him was to love him. He always had kind words of encouragement for the young. The writer has often been cheered by the same.

B. B. N.

We print both sides of the testimony in the DeArman case, as printed in the Gadsden News of this week. It was taken down by Mr. Vandiver and is said to be correct.

Mr. Mosby, the depot agent at this place has on sale round trip tickets to the Atlanta Exposition, to be sold on Monday and Wednesday of each week. The tickets are good for 30 days from date of sale and will cost only \$5.40.

The State Index in noticing the various female schools and colleges of Alabama, has this to say of the female school at this place.

"Mrs. Ida Woodward has the management of the Female Academy at Jacksonville, and no place in the State is better located to build up a flourishing female college than Jacksonville, and we believe Mrs. Woodward will do that very thing if she is properly sustained."

T. C. CLEBURN COUNTY.

Messrs. Stevenson & Grant, Agents of the Real Estate Loan & Banking Company of Alabama, are prepared to make loans in Cleburne as well as Calhoun.

Real Estate Loan and Banking Association.

The following notice of our Loan and Banking Association appeared in yesterday's Montgomery Advertiser:

We learn that farmers generally throughout the State are taking advantage of the improvements offered by the Real Estate, Loan and Banking Association of Alabama, and are pleased with its plan of business. As an evidence of this, we are told that one of the most successful planters of this county, who desired a loan for the purpose of purchasing additional land, was offered the amount he wanted—about \$5,000—by a bank on his own paper, for one year, at one per cent. per month, without any security, but on examining into the plan of this company, he found it to his interest to obtain the loan from it, the rate of interest being much less.

Miss Eugenia, the lovely and accomplished daughter of our distinguished fellow citizen, Capt. Walter Bragg, of Montgomery, has been spending the summer with her relatives in Jacksonville and Alexandria, the Misses Crook. She returned home a few days ago. Our best wishes attend her, and we expect that some of our boys lost their hearts, too.

Col. N. R. H. Dawson, of Selma, while in Jacksonville for a few hours, made us a pleasant call Tuesday. He had been to Cleburne county on legal business. Col. Dawson is the present joint speaker of all parts of the State as very prominent for Governor. The honor could fall on no wretched soul.

Mr. Weatherly, whose obituary is published elsewhere, came to Calhoun county in 1833. He was very highly respected. He died with cancer.

What is an inch of rain.

An inch of rain is that quantity which falling upon a level surface and not absorbed or allowed to run off would stand one inch in depth. The amount of water falling upon an acre of land when the rainfall is one inch would astonish any one who has not given no thought to the subject. On each square foot of surface there would be 144 cubic inches, and on one acre which contains 43,560 square feet would be 6,272,640 cubic inches, which reduced to imperial gallons, each containing ten pounds avoirdupois, would be 22,623 gallons, weighing 226,230 pounds, something more than 113 tons weight to the acre. The annual average rainfall in this locality approximates fifty inches, consequently each acre receives about 5,655 lbs. weight of water in a year. This amount of water would require a train of 565 freight cars to carry it. If one had to water a 640 acre farm at this rate it would require figures like those of the distance to the nearest fixed star.

A True Cause for Regret.

It makes the heart of every philanthropist to see so many wretched patient mechanics, who are advertised for the cure of various diseases. The one remedy is some vile emetic compound and alcohol preparation, combined with laudanum, turpentine or other severe diuretic that affords the invalid only temporary relief, but which has no lasting effect, and in truth eventually brings on a complication of diseases arising from a state of wornout and exhausted digestive and urinary organs that nothing but death can relieve. Invalids should trust more to nature for their recovery. A gentle medicinal tonic that stimulates enfeebled digestion strengthens every part of the body, and by its soothing and refreshing effect on both mind and body, is nature's true and best assistant. Such a remedy is Brown's Iron Bitters, a medicine superior to the site of all other remedies whenever its merits become known, for it acts in such perfect harmony with the laws of life and health, that all pulmonary, urinary and digestive troubles are prevented and permanently cured by its timely use. It contains no alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth.

Physicians and ministers rebuke and condemn it.

It is a foolish mistake to confound a remedy of merit with the quack medicines now so common. We have used Pogger's Ginger Tonic with the happiest results. It relieves Ileumism and dyspepsia, and when worn out by over-work, and know it to be a healing health restorative. Times' See av.

Oct. 10—In.

Shatto's Catarrh Remedy. A balsom mouth for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Cancer mouth and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50cts. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala. Jan'y 15 '81—ly

We print both sides of the testimony in the DeArman case, as printed in the Gadsden News of this week. It was taken down by Mr. Vandiver and is said to be correct.

THE WONDER OF ROME.
THOS. FAY'S
DRY GOODS HOUSE.

That is selling more Goods at retail than any other House in North Georgia. Specialties this Fall: BLACK and COLORED NOIRSES, BROCADES and STRIPES, FRINGES, PASSEMENTERIES and ORNAMENTS. All the newest styles in Trimmings.

The Cashmere and Dress Goods House of North Georgia. Flannel Suitings of every shade and style. Special bargains in Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Neckwear. An elegant line of Ladies' CLOAKS and DOLMANS. Orders by mail promptly and carefully filled, and satisfaction guaranteed. Samples sent on application. On all orders to the amount of \$10 and exceeding.

THOMAS FAY,
58 Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

sep 24—3m

PIANOS AND ORGANS AT LOW PRICES.

EE. F. CLEBERG & CO.,
Rome, Ga.

Have on hand the largest stock of Pianos and Organs, by first class makers, ever brought to Rome, and will sell at low figures. Call and see, or write for prices.

Our Stock consists of Blank Books, Stationery, Picture Frames, Artist Material, Sheet Music, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, &c., is very large, and we guarantee prices as low as can be bought in the South. Correspondence solicited.

sep 24—3m

THOMAS FAY,
58 Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

sep 24—3m

Fair Notice.

Parties indebted to the firm of Wilson Bros. & Co., are requested to make immediate settlement, or their accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

"CAP" WILSON.

sep 24—3t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will, as agent of the heirs of Jas. A. Stevenson, deceased, sell on the premises, at public outcry, Monday the 7th day of November, the following described real estate, to wit: The dwelling house and farm lying two miles South of Jacksonville, on the Jv. and Oxford road, known as the Stevenson place, and containing 120 acres of good land, about 60 acres of which are in a good state of cultivation. The dwelling is two story, eight rooms, double halls, porches, &c.—Southern Planter's style—good water, healthy location, &c.

TERMS—One third cash, balance in one and two years, with approved securities.

Also, on

Tuesday, the 8th day of November, one half interest of said Jas. A. Stevenson, deceased, in the Stevenson and Under dweller dwelling and stores, in the S. W. corner of public square in Jacksonville, Same terms.

H. L. STEVENSON, Agent.

sep 14—7t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of S. J. Crook, deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county on the 6th day of Sept., 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

O. S. CROOK, Adm'r.

sep 24—3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jesse Mathews deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, on the 9th day of September, 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

O. S. CROOK, Adm'r.

sep 24—3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Elias Smith deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, on the 9th day of Sept., 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

H. BROWNING, Adm'r.

sep 24—3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Walter S. Gordon, Eugene C. Gordon, George W. Perkins, October 4th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named seller has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, on November 23rd, 1881, viz: Sarah A. Nenney, widow of Paschal Nenney, deceased, homestead entry 6590, for the S. 1/4 of N. 1/4 of Section 16, Township 16, Range 11 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John L. Burgess of Abeynethy, James P. Yarborough of Edwardsville, Joseph A. Wigley and William K. Wigley of Bell's Mills.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

Oct. 5—5t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 27th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named seller has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, on November 29th, 1881, viz: Sarah A. Nenney, widow of Paschal Nenney, deceased, homestead entry 6590, for the S. 1/4 of N. 1/4 of Section 26, and N. W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of Section 25, Township 17, south, Range 11 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John L. Camp and William J. Camp, of Arcochee, Ala., Jefferson Miller and Jesse Miller of Oakfuske, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

Oct. 5—5t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County, Probate Court for said county, Special Term, September 29th, 1881.

This day in the M. R. A. Ragan Adm'r. of the estate of R. G. Ragan, deceased, and filed in Court her account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate:

It is ordered by the court that the first day of Nov., 1881, he and the same is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and pass upon said account and to make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given for the same to be made by the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, on the 1st day of Nov., 1881, on said 1st day of Nov., 1881, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

sep 24—3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Manera Green, deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, on the 22d day of September, 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

W. M. SCOTT, Exec'r.

Oct. 5—5t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of William Clough deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, on the 24th day of September, 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

JOSEPH T. LOYD, Adm'r.

Oct. 5—5t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of William Clough deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, on the 24th day of September, 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

The DeArman Trial.

Gadsden News.
As we have a large number of readers in Etowah, Calhoun and Cleburne counties, who are greatly interested in this trial, and at a cloud of witnesses were in attendance who desire to be informed as to the testimony and the action of the court, we give a condensed statement of the proceedings and evidence in this, one of the most notorious and interesting murder trials of the country.

Seaborn J. Crook, the deceased, was a young man about 26 years of age, related to one of the largest and most respectable families of Calhoun county. He was tall and large, weighing about 160 pounds, with strong features, black eyes and hair, with an extensive reputation for courage, and at the time of his death was marshal of the town of Jacksonville.

John A. DeArman is a man of ripe age between 55 and 60 years old, tall and large, weighing about 165 or 70 and was at one time, the Republican Probate Judge of Calhoun county. He is also largely and respectfully connected in Calhoun and Cleburne counties.

On the morning of the 16th of August, 1881, the Circuit Court of Calhoun county being then in session, on the porch of the hotel in Jacksonville, Ala., DeArman killed Crook by shooting him with a shot gun. During the same week the grand jury of that county preferred an indictment against him for murder; he was arrested, arraigned, plead guilty and a day was set for his trial, but another murder trial having precedence, the cause was continued for lack of time to try it until the spring term of court, and shortly afterwards DeArman was removed to the jail of Etowah county, the Jacksonville jail being considered unsafe. Recently upon a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to admit him bail, he was brought before Hon. L. E. Hamlin, Probate Judge of this county.

Messrs. Solicitor J. T. Martin, Colonel Paul Bradford, Col. Frank Bowden and Messrs. Dunlap & Dorch, are conducting the prosecution; Messrs. Geo. W. Parsons, of Talladega, Denson & Disque and Whidlock & Son, of Gadsden, representing the defense. On Monday at noon, after some little boggling among the lawyers in regard to a witness remaining in the court room after being put under the rule, the case was opened by Col. Bradford for the State, introducing as a witness Henry Reavis, landlord of the hotel at Jacksonville, who was the nearest eye witness of the homicide.

Henry Reavis testified that "last August, about 7 o'clock in the morning defendant rode up to the Jacksonville hotel of which he (Reavis) was proprietor; or called out to Crook and asked him if he could blow a horn, and if he would not go hunting with him? Crook responded: 'No Judge, I can't go with you to day.' DeArman said, 'You promised me you would go.' Crook still declined. In the hallway of the hotel where Crook was standing, there were three entire army guns leaning up against the wall. After Crook's second refusal to go, Reavis heard DeArman's gun click, and he (witness) then took his hand off of Crook's shoulder, where it was resting and stepped one pace away. Crook was standing erect with his hands down by his sides. When the gun fired he fell, giving one short grasp. He never spoke after the fall. DeArman's horse threw him, in a few seconds he recovered himself from the fall, returned to where Crook was, and remarked to the bystanders: 'G'd'm him, I came here to kill him and I have done it!' I said 'I will kill him and I have done so,' and in a few minutes afterwards called on some persons near to catch his horse, mounted him and rapidly left town. Crook wore black pants and a blue day coat, soot."

Reavis said further that he was standing in such a position that he could not see both of Crook's hands, that his right hand was hanging by his side, and that when Crook fell he threw up both his hands. On cross examination Reavis said among the things that the very words used by DeArman were: 'Seaborn can you blow a horn?' and that DeArman had the gun in his right hand and a gun in his left hand and that when the defendant asked Crook to go hunting with him, he (Reavis) advanced a step towards the former. They were about 5 feet apart and Crook was three feet from the gun and that DeArman had a slight smile on his face as he raised the gun.

D. Z. Goodlett and J. S. Kelley were examined Monday evening and their evidence was substantially the same as Mr. Reavis'. Goodlett was over at the Court House and did not hear the conversation but saw the killing—that he saw some demonstration toward arresting DeArman but the latter declined to be apprehended. Goodlett said that from where he was standing at the time of the shooting he could see into the hallway of the hotel and that Reavis was standing in the hallway near Crook. Goodlett said when DeArman rode up the hotel he called to Crook in a pleasant way. He saw him give his hand in cooking the gun. Kelly said that after DeArman said something about blowing a horn Crook advanced towards him and that after the firing DeArman went back and looked at the dead body. That Crook made no reply to DeArman's remarks until defendant asked him to go hunting and that he did not see Reavis there at all.

On Tuesday morning Walter Hammon, another eye witness, was put on the stand and gave about the same evidence with the addition that Dr. Francis pulled Crook's hand out of his trouser pocket after he fell, but that he saw no weapon. He did not hear the entire conversation between defendant and deceased. Hammon said that he was standing about 25 feet away from the door of the hotel—that DeArman came from Ramazano's grocery over to the hotel and rode up on the side walk in front of the hotel. That Crook had obtained the army guns from his store. They belonged to a military company in that town. Witness denied shooting at DeArman as he rode out of town, that Crook had been walking with a crutch for some time before but on that morning was using a walking-stick for the first time.

Ed. G. Lee was also sworn. He was the bailiff who arrested DeArman. He stated as to the declarations of DeArman after his arrest, and also that some of the arresting party spoke of shooting Crook.

Lee further testified that after the capture of DeArman, that the latter rode back to Jacksonville in a buggy with him and told him while they were riding together that he had done what he had been intending to do for a long time. That he did not expect to employ a lawyer, that he did not need one as he intended to plead guilty and expected to be hanged or sent to penitentiary.

L. S. Carpenter saw defendant on morning of the killing, hat off, stirrup broken. Defendant said, "Well was to play in town this morning. There was a man killed, I have killed Crook as dead as hell this morning." Was sorry that he did it or had it to do. Had heard the Judge say if Crook ever put him in the cage again he intended to kill him about one month before killing."

STATE CLOSED.—DEFENSE
ROBERT J. COLEMAN: "Was in town on the morning of killing." Saw Crook coming up to the hotel with three guns and a pistol. DeArman rode up to the hotel with gun, a horn and dog, asked Crook if he could blow a horn. Then DeArman asked Crook if he (Crook) would blow, as one of his dogs was gone. Crook said, "No, by g-d, he could not or should not." Then Crook walked several steps towards DeArman and the gun fired. Crook was standing straight, thinks his hands were in his pockets. Ten or fifteen minutes before killing, Crook passed witness. Heard him say he had a pistol that would serve his purpose, but he would go and get some guns for them other fellows. Answered to, and sustained. Witness said something that looked like a pistol in left pocket of Crook's duster."

GEORGE BROWN: "Was in town when Crook was killed. Did not know Crook was eating breakfast when gun fired. Had heard Crook say that he intended to kill DeArman. Threat was made on that morning a few minutes before the slaying." Answered, objected to and objection sustained.

D. H. HALL: "Saw Crook once walk from hotel across the square on morning of the killing, half hour before killing. Saw Crook and DeArman meet before killing. Crook walked out of hotel to edge of porch—one hand on right hip—left hand apparently in breast pocket. Saw something as Crook walked out that glistened in his left hand. Didn't know what it was. This was just before the killing. Saw Crook raise his right hand just before DeArman shot; then witness turned his back. Didn't see Crook fall."

Wm. ASHLEY: "Was on court house door steps at the time of difficulty. Saw Crook a few minutes before killing walk by court house steps. Saw him pass in with gun. DeArman was in front of Ramazano's grocery. Saw Crook go to tavern and set guns down in the plaza close to corner of doorframe. Heard conversation between the two in part. Crook, after replying that he could not go hunting, stepped towards DeArman and his hands down. Nothing in his hands at that time that he saw. Saw no one else on the porch when gun fired. He had a pistol in his left hand pocket, and his hand was half way in his pocket. At the time he saw the pistol there was as many as fifteen people on the porch. Won't swear that it wasn't a pistol, because he didn't see the handle, but it looked like the handle of a pistol."

J. H. ANDREWS: "Saw the breach of a pistol as Crook passed by while he was setting on court house steps. The color of the breach was dark—not a white handle. The breach is the place where you first take hold of a pistol. It was sticking out of his pocket—hip pocket. Crook had on a duster. Could not say it was buttoned. Was setting with Wm. Ashley on court house steps. Just before killing Crook passed by them not over one quarter of an hour before going to the hotel. Had a walking stick in his left hand and a pistol either in his seat or hip-pocket. When he saw DeArman after the shooting he was in the act of falling off his horse about one half on and one half off. Could not say whether he was riding or walking. Winds were talking about the horn Crook's right hand was behind him."

W. A. POLLARD: "Stayed out there the night previous at a little old church in a gang. Came in town that morning. Next saw Crook, was at the grocery. Next saw him at Post office. While witness was setting on court house steps Crook passed him. Saw him pass guns in the hotel. Crook made three steps toward DeArman when DeArman asked him to go hunting."

J. B. D. ARMAN testified that he was a nephew of defendant. That he saw Crook on the morning of the killing with some guns and a stick in his hands—saw Judge DeArman through a window up to the hotel. Reavis was standing by the dining room door holding the door open. He was in the left hand or left foot. I did not see Reavis go by the door to front door. I was in there but a minute when the shooting occurred. Reavis could not have stood by Crook a minute without I had seen him. Crook's left hand was under his coat or in his pocket after he fell.

John H. Crawford, testifies his friends and the public generally that he has in stock a fine lot of collins and barrel cases of all sizes and from the finest to the plainest make, which he will dispose of at reasonable prices. He may be found at the shop known as the Fleming shop on Main st., South of the square. 311

FINE LINEN, HANDKERCHIEFS, 20 cents. SUITS TO ORDER, \$22.50, UP.

PANTS TO ORDER, \$10.00 UP.

READY MADE GARMENTS, ALL PRICES, ETC.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AND ONE PRICE ONLY.

ALEX. RICE, SELMA, ALA.

SIMPSON & LEDBETTER, ROME, GA., have a large stock of groceries. Prices as low as any other house.

OCT. 1.—3M.

SHIP YOUR EXTRAS TO SIMPSON AND LEDBETTER, ROME, GA., AND THEY WILL SECURE YOU THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR IT.

OCT. 1.—3M.

WANTED—SEVERAL TENANTS, OF GOOD, STEADY HABITS, FOR THE YEAR 1882. THOSE PREFERRED WHO CAN RUN OR SUPPLY THEMSELVES. ADDRESS

W. F. BUSI, ANNISTON, ALA., OR APPLY TO HIM ON THE PLACE ON CANE CREEK.

SEPT. 7.—1M.

WE SELL COTTON ON COMMISSION FOR OUR PATRONS, AND DO NOT BUY COTTON AT ALL.

SIMPSON & LEDBETTER, COTTON FACTORY, ROME, GA., OCT. 1.—3M.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED BY

J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS

A BIG LOT OF GOODS.

CONSISTING OF ALL CLASSES OF PRINTS, DRESS GOODS, WOOLSTOCK, CASIMERS, FLANNELS, LINSEYS, REACHING SHEETING, HUCKABEE, ETC.

LACE, BRAIDS, HERRING SILK, COTTON, CHIN-

CHILLS, NUBIAS, SHAWLS, FELT, LACES, ETC.

ALL FABRICS, DRESSES, ETC.

Jacksonville

Bennetton.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

Terms of Subscription:

For one year in advance..... \$3 00

If not paid when due..... 8 00

Terms of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion..... \$1 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 50

For one square of 20 lines or two squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 2 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 1 00

For one square of 30 lines or three squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 3 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 1 50

For one square of 40 lines or four squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 4 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 2 00

For one square of 50 lines or five squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 5 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 2 50

For one square of 60 lines or six squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 6 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 3 00

For one square of 70 lines or seven squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 7 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 3 50

For one square of 80 lines or eight squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 8 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 4 00

For one square of 90 lines or nine squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 9 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 4 50

For one square of 100 lines or ten squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 10 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 5 00

For one square of 110 lines or eleven squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 11 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 5 50

For one square of 120 lines or twelve squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 12 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 6 00

For one square of 130 lines or thirteen squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 13 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 6 50

For one square of 140 lines or fourteen squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 14 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 7 00

For one square of 150 lines or fifteen squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 15 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 7 50

For one square of 160 lines or sixteen squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 16 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 8 00

For one square of 170 lines or seventeen squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 17 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 8 50

For one square of 180 lines or eighteen squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 18 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 9 00

For one square of 190 lines or nineteen squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 19 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 9 50

For one square of 200 lines or twenty squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 20 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 10 00

For one square of 210 lines or twenty-one squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 21 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 10 50

For one square of 220 lines or twenty-two squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 22 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 11 00

For one square of 230 lines or twenty-three squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 23 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 11 50

For one square of 240 lines or twenty-four squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 24 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 12 00

For one square of 250 lines or twenty-five squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 25 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 12 50

For one square of 260 lines or twenty-six squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 26 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 13 00

For one square of 270 lines or twenty-seven squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 27 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 13 50

For one square of 280 lines or twenty-eight squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 28 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 14 00

For one square of 290 lines or twenty-nine squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 29 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 14 50

For one square of 300 lines or thirty squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 30 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 15 00

For one square of 310 lines or thirty-one squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 31 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 15 50

For one square of 320 lines or thirty-two squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 32 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 16 00

For one square of 330 lines or thirty-three squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 33 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 16 50

For one square of 340 lines or thirty-four squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 34 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 17 00

For one square of 350 lines or thirty-five squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 35 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 17 50

For one square of 360 lines or thirty-six squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 36 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 18 00

For one square of 370 lines or thirty-seven squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 37 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 18 50

For one square of 380 lines or thirty-eight squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 38 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 19 00

For one square of 390 lines or thirty-nine squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 39 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 19 50

For one square of 400 lines or forty squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 40 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 20 00

For one square of 410 lines or forty-one squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 41 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 20 50

For one square of 420 lines or forty-two squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 42 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 21 00

For one square of 430 lines or forty-three squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 43 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 21 50

For one square of 440 lines or forty-four squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 44 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 22 00

For one square of 450 lines or forty-five squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 45 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 22 50

For one square of 460 lines or forty-six squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 46 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 23 00

For one square of 470 lines or forty-seven squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 47 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 23 50

For one square of 480 lines or forty-eight squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 48 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 24 00

For one square of 490 lines or forty-nine squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 49 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 24 50

For one square of 500 lines or fifty squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 50 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 25 00

For one square of 510 lines or fifty-one squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 51 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 25 50

For one square of 520 lines or fifty-two squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 52 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 26 00

For one square of 530 lines or fifty-three squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 53 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 26 50

For one square of 540 lines or fifty-four squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 54 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 27 00

For one square of 550 lines or fifty-five squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 55 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 27 50

For one square of 560 lines or fifty-six squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 56 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 28 00

For one square of 570 lines or fifty-seven squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 57 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 28 50

For one square of 580 lines or fifty-eight squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 58 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 29 00

For one square of 590 lines or fifty-nine squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 59 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 29 50

For one square of 600 lines or sixty squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 60 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 30 00

For one square of 610 lines or sixty-one squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 61 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 30 50

For one square of 620 lines or sixty-two squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 62 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 31 00

For one square of 630 lines or sixty-three squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 63 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 31 50

For one square of 640 lines or sixty-four squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 64 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 32 00

For one square of 650 lines or sixty-five squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 65 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 32 50

For one square of 660 lines or sixty-six squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 66 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 33 00

For one square of 670 lines or sixty-seven squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 67 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 33 50

For one square of 680 lines or sixty-eight squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 68 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 34 00

For one square of 690 lines or sixty-nine squares of 10 lines, first insertion..... 69 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 34 50

For one square of 700 lines or七十 lines, first insertion..... 70 00

Each subsequent insertion..... 35 00

SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1881.

The United States Senate met in extra session Monday. The Radicals, with customary cheek, sought the advantage in the organization. Mr. Edmunds was their mouth-piece. Edmunds belloved loudly for the rights of the sovereign States of New York and Rhode Island to be heard in the organization. Morgan congratulated the Senate on the fact that Edmunds had become an advocate of the rights of the States, after having so often by his vote participated in the exclusion of sovereign States from a voice in the Senate. Garland, West, Morgan and Beck participated in the debate on the Democratic side and got greatly the best of the argument. Every proposition of the Radicals was voted down, and Senator Thos. F. Bayard, of Delaware, was elected President pro tem of the Senate. Mahone and David Davis voted with the Radicals.

We have received the following intelligence from C. S. Würtemberg, Sec'y of Warner's Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., dated Oct. 8:

The SIXTH COMET.—Intelligence received at the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., from Bristol, England, states that Prof. W. F. Denning discovered a bright new comet on the 4th inst. It is located in the constellation of Leo, right ascension 9 hours 22 minutes, declination North 16 degrees, daily motion 30 minutes. This is the sixth comet which has been seen since May 1st, five being new discoveries, all but two of which were first observed by Americans and it is certainly a high compliment to the industry and skill of American astronomers that they have shown so fine a record. The total amount which Mr. H. L. Est. Warner has given in comet prizes during the past year is \$1,300 which shows that the interest taken in astronomical affairs in this country is greatly increasing.

Exposition grounds at Atlanta are infested with thieves and pick-pockets. Parties from this section should deposit their money on arrival in Atlanta with some business man they know and draw only so much as they may need each day.

The body of Wm. Mohon, the gentleman who mysteriously disappeared from Centre, Cherokee county, some days ago; has been found in Coosa river.

The New Orleans Democrat says a bona fide bet of \$1,000 was made in that city by a prominent cotton factor, that the cotton crop this year would not be six millions of bales.

Seventy-two publications in the United States are owned by colored men, of which 58 are weeklies, 10 monthlies, 2 semi-monthlies, 1 quarterly and 1 daily.

Confederate coupon bonds are worth two dollars and a half per \$1000.

Gov. Wiltz, of Louisiana, is dying of consumption.

Rise in Confederate Bonds.

New Orleans Times:
Within a week there has been a strange and unlooked for demand for Confederate States bonds in the London stock market, and they have been taken in large quantities for Amsterdam at £2 10s sterling or \$15 for each bond of £100. The bonds in demands are of a series known as the Starling loan, of which considerable quantities were placed in England during the existence of the late Confederate States. This movement in these obsolete and apparently worthless securities caused some inquiry for them in this city, it is supposed, for foreign account, but we have heard of no transactions in them here.

What can have caused this demand for Confederate papers so long considered valueless save to the junk dealer or the curiosity monger, does not clearly appear. It is alleged in explanation of the event by some of the wise acres that this is a trick of the stalwarts to lay the foundation for a fresh prejudice against the Southern people, by giving out a report backed by an actual demand for the bonds themselves that a movement was on foot to saddle the Confederate debt on the country and secure its full payment by the people of the United States. This conjecture appears, however, too absurd and unreasonable to merit any notice whatever, while a gentleman who is considered authority in matters of finance believes the movement to be an effort to break down the market for American securities in Europe so that they may be bought up and sent back in place of the gold which Europe is forced to pour into this country for cotton, provisions and bread-stuffs. This flow of gold from Europe to this country is as inevitable as it is dredged by the foreign financiers, and they are resorting to every expedient to avoid, or at least reduce the evil. American credit is so solid and so unaffected by the change of Presidents, that there has been no decline in American securities in European markets, but by putting out the idea that the entire Confederate debt was to be assumed by this government, it might be possible to produce some sort of a break so that it would pay to send back our

bonds and stocks in place of gold. There is also another story to the effect that a large sum in gold, the property of the late Confederacy has just been discovered on deposit in London, and that its discoverers have been buying up bonds so as to have the basis for a claim for this gold. This story is probably more unreasonable than the other.

At any rate, whatever may be the true explanation of the announcement, it is certain it has attracted little or no attention in political circles, and has not produced the faintest ripple in financial affairs. The Southern people do not indulge the slightest dream that the confederate debt will ever be paid by anybody. They have, to a very great extent, thrown away as worthless, or otherwise lost possession of their Confederate bonds, and they certainly have no desire to increase the burden of taxation to pay them to strangers, even if such a thing were possible, which it is not, while the people of the Northern States are in such an enormous majority. Without doubt Confederate bonds are thoroughly worthless, in spite of all efforts to give them a momentary and fictitious value.

A Great Premium List.

The New York Weekly Express, established in 1835, is not only one of the oldest and cheapest, but best of the New York Weekly Family Newspapers. It is now making a great and successful effort to reach a larger and more general circulation than any Weekly Newspaper in the United States, and to this end is offered an attractive list of substantial and valuable premiums to single and club subscribers. The long established reputation and responsibility of the publishers who not only publish the Weekly Express, but the New York Daily Evening Express is a sufficient guarantee of the character of the premiums offered and the good faith that will govern their distribution. Besides the many other attractions of The Weekly Express it publishes regularly, by authority, the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sermons of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D. The subscription price, One Dollar a year, places it within the reach of all. The office of the New York Weekly Express is 23 Park Row, New York.

Squirrels are said to be crossing by the thousands from Arkansas to Tennessee to prey upon the corn fields of the Mississippi bottom.

The Beauty and Color of the hair may be safely regained by using Parker's Hair Balsam, which is much admired for its perfume, cleanliness and draughts eradication properties.

Answer this question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made ill by Indigestion, Constipation, Disease, Loss of Appetite, Giving up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75c. we will sell them Shillah's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Jan'y 15, '81—lly

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County, }
Probate Court for said county, special term, October 7th, 1881.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that Thos. A. Kerr, Administrator of the estate of Elijah Kerr, deceased, will file in this Court his petition, on Saturday the 5th day of Nov. 1881, asking that Dower be assigned to the widow of deceased, in the lands owned by said deceased at his death. Notice is hereby given to the non-resident heirs of said E. Kerr deceased, and all others interested, to be and appear before me, at my office on said 5th day of November 1881, when said petition will be heard, and determined—and contest the same if they think proper.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Coleman Bryant deceased, have been granted the undersigned by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, on the 10th day of Oct., 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

J. J. BRYANT Adm'r.

oct15-3t

NOTICE.

I am authorized by Power of Attorney to wind up all business of J. W. Scott. All parties indebted to him will please call on me without delay and settle.

JOSEPH T. LOYD.

oct15-3t

TAX COLLECTOR'S Appointments.

Last Round.

The undersigned, Tax Collector of Calhoun county, will attend at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of collecting the State and County Tax for the year 1881.

Beat 1 Jacksonville,

Saturday, Nov. 12, 1881

10 Rabbit Town, Sunday, Nov. 11, 1881

11 White Plains, Tuesday, November 1, 1881

12 Old Store House near Morris Mills, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1881

17 Centre, Thursday Nov. 17, 1881

13 Oxford, Friday, Nov. 18 & 19, 1881

15 Anniston, Monday, Nov. 21 & 22, 1881

4 Ganaway's, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1881

4 Bynum's Store, Thursday, Nov. 24, 1881

14 Sulphur Springs, Friday, Nov. 25, 1881

5 Old Iron Works, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1881

3 June Bals., Monday, Nov. 28, 1881

2 Alexandria, Tues. & Wed., Nov. 29-30, 1881

6 Peck's Mill, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1881

7 Hollingsworth's, Friday, Dec. 2, 1881

8 Green's School House, Saturday Dec. 3, 1881

16 Ladiga, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1881

9 Cross Plains, Wednesday, Thurs., Dec. 7-8, 1881

I will be at Jacksonville the last five days of December, and if not paid by that time will be turned over to my deputies for collection.

D. G. GOODLET,

Tax Collector,

oct15-4t

Real Estate Broker,

Jacksonville, Ala.

oct15-4t

Tax Collector,

oct15-4t

Real Estate Broker,

Jacksonville, Ala.

oct15-4t

Tax Collector,

oct15-4t

Real Estate Broker,

Jacksonville, Ala.

oct15-4t

Tax Collector,

oct15-4t

Real Estate Broker,

Jacksonville, Ala.

oct15-4t

Tax Collector,

oct15-4t

Real Estate Broker,

Jacksonville, Ala.

oct15-4t

Tax Collector,

oct15-4t

Real Estate Broker,

Jacksonville, Ala.

oct15-4t

Tax Collector,

oct15-4t

Real Estate Broker,

Jacksonville, Ala.

oct15-4t

Tax Collector,

oct15-4t

Real Estate Broker,

Jacksonville, Ala.

oct15-4t

Tax Collector,

oct15-4t

Real Estate Broker,

Jacksonville, Ala.

oct15-4t

Tax Collector,

oct15-4t

Real Estate Broker,

Jacksonville, Ala.

oct15-4t

Tax Collector,

oct15-4t

Real Estate Broker,

Jacksonville, Ala.

oct15-4t

Tax Collector,

oct15-4t

Real Estate Broker,

Jacksonville, Ala.

oct15-4t

Tax Collector,

oct15-4t

Real Estate Broker,

Jacksonville, Ala.

oct15-4t

Tax Collector,

oct15-4t

Real Estate Broker,

Jacksonville, Ala.

oct15-4t

Tax Collector,

oct15-4t

Real Estate Broker,

Jacksonville, Ala.

oct15-4t

Tax Collector,

oct15-4t

Real Estate Broker,

Jacksonville, Ala.

oct15-4t

Tax Collector,

oct15-4t

Real Estate Broker,

Jacksonville, Ala.

oct15-4t

Tax Collector,

oct15-4t

A Mexican Estate.

From Chilpancingo to the village of La Providencia is a fair day's journey over a rough and mountainous country, where many little fertile valleys lie hidden in the close embrace of gigantic mountains, some of whose peaks almost penetrate up into a temperature of almost eternal Winter. The road passes through the towns of Dos Arroyos and Dos Caminos. At the latter point the "Crinio Real" to the coast splits, one fork of which leads direct to Acapulco, the sea port of the State, and the other to La Providencia, the house of the Alvarez family, the head of which house for nearly fifty years ruled the State of Guerrero with a rod of iron. La Hacienda de Providencia, or rather, as it is styled on the maps, "La Hacienda de Providencia Alvarez" contains at present about 2,000 inhabitants, who are principally the friends, retainers and servants of the great Alvarez family. The residence occupied by the chief of this powerful house is a long, low, white building made of adobe bricks. The four outer walls are plastered and whitened with lime. Its roof, like those of the churches of Mexico, is composed of a solid concrete masonry, at least 18 inches thick, surfaced with ties, the whole supported by huge red and white cedar beams which in turn are upheld by thick posts of mahogany, highly polished and profusely carved. The building is about 300 feet long by at least 100 feet wide. Its front door gate, or "saguan," opens into a long and wide court yard, which is filled with the most exquisite shrubs and flowers that can be found within the tropics. A fountain which is supplied with water from a large reservoir, is situated in the centre of this fragrant garden, and at evening, when the sun has begun to settle down behind the grand mountain tops that shut the little hamlet from a view of the blue Pacific, the water is turned on and the fountain sends its jets high in the air, numerous glass balls of various colors play lightly in the air, thrown upward and about by the force of the water. Several pretty little bowers, formed by the interlacing of the boughs of flowering trees, and protected from the sun by their dark green foliage, receive the members of the powerful family during the heat of the day. Here, reclining on couches of reeds covered with mats of soft tuft, and attended by Indian servant-maids to fan away the flies and insects that invade their little nooks, the females of the family sleep away the long siesta day.

This tropic village is long and irregular; the houses being built on either side of a wide street which follows the windings of a deep arroyo, whose precipitous sides protect the rear of the hamlet. Every inch of the ground on which the village stands, and every house of La Providencia is at present the property of Division Gen. Don Diego Alvarez, the heir of the late Don Juan Alvarez, the founder of the family, who was familiarly known throughout the wide limits of the Mexican Republic as "El Con del Sur"—the Lion of the South.

Of the antecedents of this gallant old warrior, but little is actually known. The writer served under his son, Don Diego, in 1866, and often saw and conversed with the old hero, but could not get him to speak of his boyhood. He never went beyond the epoch of the war of the independence, for that to him appeared to be the beginning of his history. His family has since his death endeavored to trace its descent to one of the conquistadores who accompanied the great Cortez on his expedition to the coast, subsequent to the conquest of the imperial family. But the family—each and every one of the members of which the writer has seen—possess more of the characteristics of the Indian than of the Latin races. So the old "Lion" was probably correct when he asserted, which he was fond of doing, "Soy puro Mexicano!"—"I am a pure Mexican; I possess not a single drop of Spanish blood." Although the Alvarez family claim a large portion of the State of Guerrero as their own private property, another family, the heirs of President Carrera, claim an area of territory of 600 square leagues in the northern portion of the State. It is said that the Alvarez family own at least 1,000,000 acres of land, while it is a well known fact that its chieftain has a large sum of money invested in English consols. His cattle range over a thousand hills, and his goats and sheep browse on the herbage of a hundred villages, while his plantations and farms are so numerous that his servants, retainers and tenants will number many thousands of people.

An Ancient Work.

At the mouth of the Thames, England, a great struggle has been renewed this year with the waves of the sea. The 5500 acres which make up the whole extent of Canvey Island have been wholly reclaimed from the ocean, 3000 through the energy of a Dutchman about 1623, and 2500 at more recent dates. Without any warning the combined force of the wind and waves of the 18th of January last made huge gaps, more than a mile in length, in the wall dividing the land from the waters, and fifteen hundred acres were flooded. When the reclamation from the sea was effected by the enterprising Dutchman, one thousand acres were allotted to him as his reward, and on them was laid the cost of repairing the sea-wall. Subsequent legislation has established the principle that when the owners of the thousand acres are unable to bear the whole cost of maintaining the embankment, the proprietors of the remaining 2000 acres should come to the assistance of their neighbors. What the amount of this assistance should be has been furiously debated by the land owners for some months. If the necessary works are not completed before the return of winter the labors of two centuries will be wasted.

GRAFTERS.—Grafting is an operation that had better be done too late than too early. The best time is when the buds on the stock are swelling, and if necessary shall be continued until the trees are in full bloom. At this season the bark slips readily, and much care will be required when sawing off a limb not to make a bad wound by peeling down. This can, be prevented in a great part by cutting through the bark with a strong knife all around the limb where the saw is to go. Buds should be left upon the stock until the graft is secured, which will be known by the buds of the graft starting into growth. After this rub off the buds upon the stock. The growth of the graft will need some attention; should but a single bud start, and push upward very rapidly, a long slender shoot will be produced, easily blown about by the wind and thereby loosened from the stock. All such will require checking by pinching off the top so that lateral branches may be formed. There seems to be a strong desire to give the trees the second place on the land, and put some other crop first. Those who do not care enough for an orchard to devote the land to it, should not plant one. Young trees, not yet in bearing, are not injured by having some head crop between them. But when the trees begin to bear a fair crop they deserve and should have all the soil. A clover crop to be fed off by pigs is the best thing for the orchard and for the pigs. This will enrich the soil, as the only thing is in shape of flesh, while a large amount of vegetable matter in clover roots and manure has accumulated.

GOOD FARMING.—It is one sign of a good farmer if he prizes manure. It does not require a good farmer to raise bountiful crops on a farm already rich, but the art lies in so managing the farm that it will produce good crops every year without losing in fertility. A man may make money from his farm and be wasteful of fertilizers, but he is not a good farmer, for he is constantly running his land into debt which it will require years of good tillage to overcome. Good farming consists of such management as will make the farm produce the best possible results without deteriorating the soil. This can only be accomplished by a rigid economy in the making and use of manure, and a systematic rotation of crops that will be the least exhaustive to the soil. It is not always the best farmer who grows the most produce from his acres, any more than it is the most successful merchant who sells the most goods. A farm may yield abundantly of exhaustive crop for a few years with manure and return to the owner a handsome income, but there must be a reaction sooner or later for soil cannot produce crops without food any more than a cow can give milk without feed and drink. We must live according to our means and practice the same rule in our farming.

Cows Holding Milk.—When cows withhold their milk, they are commonly in a dissatisfied state of mind and therefore attempting to draw their attention from this condition answers a good purpose. We have always succeeded by giving them a mass of food to amuse them while milking is going on, generally dry meal, so as to keep them long occupied. If they have been sucking calves, let them suck at the time of milking.—Driving them in a position so that their fore-legs will stand on much higher ground than the hind legs, or on lower ground, counteracts the animal's attention, and generally succeeds. It is said that the best farmer who grows the most produce from his acres, any more than it is the most successful merchant who sells the most goods. A farm may yield abundantly of exhaustive crop for a few years with manure and return to the owner a handsome income, but there must be a reaction sooner or later for soil cannot produce crops without food any more than a cow can give milk without feed and drink. We must live according to our means and practice the same rule in our farming.

Rev. E. R. WARREN.

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine, was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor that had prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and had no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ill.

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonies to quack doctors or vile stuff called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."—Rev. ——, Washington, D. C.

A good Baptist Clergyman of Bergen, N. Y.

I had severe attacks of Gravel and Kidney trouble; was unable to get any medical or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters, and they cured me in a short time. A distinguished lawyer and temperance operator of Wayne County, N. Y.

Carrie!

"Carrie! I exclaimed Mrs. B. "How could you do such a thing?"

"Other little girls do so," replied Carrie.

"But that does not make it right, does it?" asked Mrs. B.

"No," answered Carrie with deliberation, "but it makes it a good deal more comfortable."

(Danville, Ill. News.)

John Stein, Esq., City Brewer, referring to its valuable qualities said to a *News* representative: "I have used St. Jacob's Oil in my family and recommend it to my acquaintances. It has always given the best satisfaction, and is truly a wonderful remedy."

A PHYSICIAN of Germany, who recently died at a great age, asserted that his long life was due to the fact that he always slept with his head to the north. He declared that the iron contained in our system, finding itself in the direction of the magnetic current which continually flows over the surface of the globe toward the north pole, becomes magnetized and so increases the energy of the vital principle.

A doctor was called to attend a sick person, but he mistook the door and went to the house adjoining, where a man who had died the day before was laid out, and where there was a rape on the floor. "That's not the house, doctor," shouted the party from the next door who had sent for him, "don't you see you've been there already?"

Walla Walla Watchman.)

Wise Words of a Witting Witness.

At the close of a mass meeting, according to the report of the same published in a La Grange paper, reference was made to the phenomenal efficacy of St. Jacob's Oil in the many painful diseases to which mankind is subject. We refer to the above as showing how strong a hold the Old German Remedy for Rheumatism, has on the experience and good-wishes of the great public.

At one of the Saratoga hops the other evening a Philadelphia lady appeared in a robe of scarlet velvet, trimmed with heavy gold braid. She wore a diamond necklace and bracelet, carried five bouquets. It was only after she was gone that people found out that she was a dressmaker.

If a man's hair offend him let him cut it off. He need not have his head shingled, though, unless it leaks.

A MEDICINE NOT A DRINK.

HIGH AUTHORITY.

Hop Bitters is not, in any sense, an alcoholic beverage or liquor, and could not be sold, for use except to persons desirous of obtaining medical bitters.

GREEN B. RAUM.

U. S. Com's Internal Rev.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1879.

Dear Sir—Why don't you get a certificate from Col. W. H. W., of Baltimore, showing how he cured himself of drunkenness by the help of Hop Bitters. He is a wonderful case. He is well known in Rochester, N. Y., by all the drinking people there. He is known in this city, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York; in fact, all over the country, as he has spent thousands of dollars to you in this city and Baltimore alone, and make thousands of sober men by inducing the use of your Bitters.

J. A. W.

Milton, Del., Feb. 10, 1880.

Having used Hop Bitters, the noted remedy for debility, nervousness, indigestion, etc., I have no hesitation in saying that it is indeed an excellent medicine, and recommend it to any one as a truly tonic bitters.

Respectfully,

Rev. Mrs. J. H. ELLGOOD.

Milton, Del., Feb. 10, 1880.

A BUTCHER'S boy carrying a tray on his shoulders accidentally struck it against a lady's head and nearly knocked her hat off. "The deuce take the tray," cried the lady in a passion; "Madam," cried the boy, gravely, "the deuce can't take the tray."

Mr. ALCOCK told the Concord summer school of philosophers that "Actuality is the Thingness of the Here." The information almost paralysed them. For years they had been laboring under the misapprehension that the hereness of the actuality is the thing. But it is no such thing.

REV. JOHN SEAMAN.

Editor *Home Sentinel*, Afton, N. Y.

Scipio, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1779.

I am the Pastor of the Baptist church here and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases.

Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has been greatly benefited and still uses the medicine.

Martha coolly suggested.

"Wiv, Mr. R.," said a tall youth to a person, who was in company with half a dozen huge men. "I protest, you are so very small I did not see you before."

"Very likely," replied the little gentleman; "I am like a six pence among copper pennies not easily perceived, but worth the whole of them."

"No," said Miss Culture, of Boston, when asked to dance the fancers at the Ocean house, Newport; "No, I rarely permit myself to be led into square dances. They do not have the requisite element of intellectuality and social science about them for me."

"What's your papa's name, Freddy?"

"D'no." Don't know your papa's name? Why, what does mamma call him?"

"Brute."

Vegetine

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and

Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT

AND DIURETIC.

Vegetine is made exclusively from the juicest of carefully selected herbs from the herbes and so strongly concentrated that it will effectively eradicate from the system every variety of disease, including the most dangerous, such as Cancer, Cancerous humor, Epilepsy, Salt Rheumatism, Syphilis, Diseases of the Liver, Rheumatism, and the like.

It is a powerful remedy for the cure of

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and

Inflammation.

Vegetine is a curative agent in all

complaints that can be effectively

cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruption Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Phlegm, Blister, Boils, Ulcers, &c.

For the cure of

Post Office.

Jacksonville

Bennell's

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

F. & L. W. CRANT.

Terms of Subscription:

One year in advance..... \$2 00

Paid in advance..... 3 00

Terms of Advertising:

One year or less, best in

square or insertion..... \$1 00

Two square counted as two, etc.

Advertisers charged at advertising rates.

One page..... \$5 00

Two pages..... \$10 00

Three pages..... \$15 00

Four pages..... \$20 00

Five pages..... \$25 00

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATES.

One page..... \$5 00

Two pages..... \$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates as changed as advertisements.

One page..... \$5 00

Two pages..... \$10 00

Three pages..... \$15 00

Four pages..... \$20 00

Five pages..... \$25 00

Six pages..... \$30 00

Seven pages..... \$35 00

Eight pages..... \$40 00

Nine pages..... \$45 00

Ten pages..... \$50 00

Eleven pages..... \$55 00

Twelve pages..... \$60 00

Thirteen pages..... \$65 00

Fourteen pages..... \$70 00

Fifteen pages..... \$75 00

Sixteen pages..... \$80 00

Seventeen pages..... \$85 00

Eighteen pages..... \$90 00

Nineteen pages..... \$95 00

Twenty pages..... \$100 00

Twenty-one pages..... \$105 00

Twenty-two pages..... \$110 00

Twenty-three pages..... \$115 00

Twenty-four pages..... \$120 00

Twenty-five pages..... \$125 00

Twenty-six pages..... \$130 00

Twenty-seven pages..... \$135 00

Twenty-eight pages..... \$140 00

Twenty-nine pages..... \$145 00

Thirty pages..... \$150 00

Thirty-one pages..... \$155 00

Thirty-two pages..... \$160 00

Thirty-three pages..... \$165 00

Thirty-four pages..... \$170 00

Thirty-five pages..... \$175 00

Thirty-six pages..... \$180 00

Thirty-seven pages..... \$185 00

Thirty-eight pages..... \$190 00

Thirty-nine pages..... \$195 00

Forty pages..... \$200 00

Forty-one pages..... \$205 00

Forty-two pages..... \$210 00

Forty-three pages..... \$215 00

Forty-four pages..... \$220 00

Forty-five pages..... \$225 00

Forty-six pages..... \$230 00

Forty-seven pages..... \$235 00

Forty-eight pages..... \$240 00

Forty-nine pages..... \$245 00

Forty pages..... \$250 00

Forty-one pages..... \$255 00

Forty-two pages..... \$260 00

Forty-three pages..... \$265 00

Forty-four pages..... \$270 00

Forty-five pages..... \$275 00

Forty-six pages..... \$280 00

Forty-seven pages..... \$285 00

Forty-eight pages..... \$290 00

Forty-nine pages..... \$295 00

Forty pages..... \$300 00

Forty-one pages..... \$305 00

Forty-two pages..... \$310 00

Forty-three pages..... \$315 00

Forty-four pages..... \$320 00

Forty-five pages..... \$325 00

Forty-six pages..... \$330 00

Forty-seven pages..... \$335 00

Forty-eight pages..... \$340 00

Forty-nine pages..... \$345 00

Forty pages..... \$350 00

Forty-one pages..... \$355 00

Forty-two pages..... \$360 00

Forty-three pages..... \$365 00

Forty-four pages..... \$370 00

Forty-five pages..... \$375 00

Forty-six pages..... \$380 00

Forty-seven pages..... \$385 00

Forty-eight pages..... \$390 00

Forty-nine pages..... \$395 00

Forty pages..... \$400 00

Forty-one pages..... \$405 00

Forty-two pages..... \$410 00

Forty-three pages..... \$415 00

Forty-four pages..... \$420 00

Forty-five pages..... \$425 00

Forty-six pages..... \$430 00

Forty-seven pages..... \$435 00

Forty-eight pages..... \$440 00

Forty-nine pages..... \$445 00

Forty pages..... \$450 00

Forty-one pages..... \$455 00

Forty-two pages..... \$460 00

Forty-three pages..... \$465 00

Forty-four pages..... \$470 00

Forty-five pages..... \$475 00

Forty-six pages..... \$480 00

Forty-seven pages..... \$485 00

Forty-eight pages..... \$490 00

Forty-nine pages..... \$495 00

Forty pages..... \$500 00

Forty-one pages..... \$505 00

Forty-two pages..... \$510 00

Forty-three pages..... \$515 00

Forty-four pages..... \$520 00

Forty-five pages..... \$525 00

Forty-six pages..... \$530 00

Forty-seven pages..... \$535 00

Forty-eight pages..... \$540 00

Forty-nine pages..... \$545 00

Forty pages..... \$550 00

Forty-one pages..... \$555 00

Forty-two pages..... \$560 00

Forty-three pages..... \$565 00

Forty-four pages..... \$570 00

Forty-five pages..... \$575 00

Forty-six pages..... \$580 00

Forty-seven pages..... \$585 00

Forty-eight pages..... \$590 00

Forty-nine pages..... \$595 00

Forty pages..... \$600 00

Forty-one pages..... \$605 00

Forty-two pages..... \$610 00

Forty-three pages..... \$615 00

Forty-four pages..... \$620 00

Forty-five pages..... \$625 00

Forty-six pages..... \$630 00

Forty-seven pages..... \$635 00

Forty-eight pages..... \$640 00

Forty-nine pages..... \$645 00

Forty pages..... \$650 00

Forty-one pages..... \$655 00

Forty-two pages..... \$660 00

Forty-three pages..... \$665 00

Forty-four pages..... \$670 00

Forty-five pages..... \$675 00

Forty-six pages..... \$680 00

Forty-seven pages..... \$685 00

Forty-eight pages..... \$690 00

Forty-nine pages..... \$695 00

Forty pages..... \$700 00

Forty-one pages..... \$705 00

Forty-two pages..... \$710 00

Forty-three pages..... \$715 00

Forty-four pages..... \$720 00

Forty-five pages..... \$725 00

Forty-six pages..... \$730 00

Forty-seven pages..... \$735 00

Forty-eight pages..... \$740 00

Forty-nine pages..... \$745 00

Forty pages..... \$750 00

Forty-one pages..... \$755 00

Forty-two pages..... \$760 00

SATURDAY, Oct. 22, 1881.

SOUTHERN POSSIBILITIES.

How They Are Regarded by Mr. John H. Inman, of New York.

Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. John H. Inman, of New York, reached Atlanta on Friday evening. Mr. Inman is the head of the firm of Inman, Swan & Co., and is one of the leading financiers of this country. Although he is a young man, there are only two or three men in New York who command more capital than he. Counting his wealth well up into the millions, he has the thorough confidence of capitalists and success strengthen him year after year. He has lately invested heavily in Southern property, and is now prospecting with a view of making other investments.

A representative of the Constitution called on Mr. Inman and asked his views on the outlook, which he modestly offered to give. In response to an inquiry as to what he thought of the prospects of the South, he said:

"It is my opinion that the whole country will develop very rapidly within the next ten years. The immense amounts of capital in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, as well as throughout the smaller cities of the North and East, uninvested, or in use at low rates, will inevitably seek investment in sections of the country that are yet unexplored and not supplied with capital. There is little to do in the way of development in New England, and capital looking for investment must seek the West or the South. The West has already been occupied, so to speak, the best points having been taken and the most promising projects carried out. The South on the other hand, devastated by the war, has suffered ever since for the lack of capital.

"Most of the region that is marked 'unsettled' on the maps in the West is composed of alkali plains too poor to be worked, or virtual deserts, or of prairies too cold to live upon. The recent drought and fires in even those parts of the Northwest that are occupied show how terrible the summer, and the terrible suffering of last winter, when whole villages were snowed up, and hundreds of persons perished through the cold, can give us an idea of their winters. Of course capital will hesitate to seek sections in which there are such troubles in all seasons as these. In the South there is nothing of this. The climate is equable, the crops are certain, and there is no occasion for anything like a general failure. The very fact that the Southern farmers have been compelled to produce the cotton crop and at the same time pay for supplies fifty per cent. interest for the use of money for eight months on the immense amounts they have paid out for fertilizers, farm implements and provisions, which is over six per cent. per month—the fact, I say, that they have been paying this ruinous interest for the past fifteen years, at the same time contending with the untried labor and new condition of things, and have yet managed not only to keep their heads above water, but to make money, is a perfect proof that this is the best section for the farmer in America. As soon as capital comes into the South and farmers can pay cash for their supplies, getting them at cash rates—as soon as they have mastered the new science of farming with free labor and with improved machinery and scientific methods, and as soon as they learn to diversify their crops and adopt the exacted prudent management of the Northern farmer, they will become the most prosperous people on earth, in my opinion. Where the farmers are prosperous, there is always little risk in lending or investing money."

"Will not the epidemics that the South is subject to count somewhat against her?"

"Not at all. As soon as better health regulations are adopted in the cities and a stricter quarantine established along the coasts, we will have seen the last of yellow fever, cholera and similar troubles. New York and Philadelphia have at one time suffered with yellow fever just as the Southern cities do, but they are not troubled with it now. This shows that it is not the fault of climate, and that by prudence it can be avoided. Even now the great heart of the South, the great Piedmont region, is not subject to any epidemic, and in a few years we shall see yellow fever and cholera disappear from even the limited territory that it visits occasionally now."

"What are the greatest agents of development in the South?"

"I should say the railroads. It is commerce that builds up and develops any country. In olden times those portions of the coasts on which there were the best bays and harbors became sites of great cities, simply because they were points at which the products of the interior were collected and sent to market. The railroads are to the interior just what the harbors are to the coast, and will just as certainly develop the sections through which they run. They will bring into cultivation vast tracts of land, heretofore too remote from market to pay for the cultivation of staple crops. They will develop mining properties that were heretofore inaccessible; they will make available vast forests of common and hard wood that heretofore would not pay for the felling, and they will build villages, towns and cities to handle the trade and forward the products of the heretofore undeveloped regions that they penetrate."

"Better than all these, new roads will bring in their wake new settlers from all over the world. That is necessary for their prosperity. They should establish colonies of farmers and mechanics along their lines, and already many of them have agents in Europe to induce emigrants to seek homes in the South. I find that in many portions of the South there are thrifty colonies of Swiss, Germans, Englishmen and Alsatians established on the lines of the new roads, and this is but a forecast of what is to follow. The consolidation of the various short lines into great combinations with ample capital will hasten the development, and these corporations should be looked upon with kindness rather than suspicion by the people. It is imperative with them to build up the country through which they run, rather than impede its growth, and the humblest citizen who lives along their lines is not more dependent upon the progress and prosperity of the country than they are."

"Do you find capital coming South for general enterprise?"

"Very rapidly. It is generally conceded now in the North, even by those who have been most against the South heretofore, that an investment in the South now affords just as good security, and vastly more outcome, than an investment in the Middle or Eastern States, or even in the West."

"You see nothing in the way, then, of a bright future in the South?"

"Nothing. The country is prosperous and the South especially so. As I have

said before, I believe that the best lands in the West do not and never will return as good an investment or furnish as safe a home, or as reliable and heavy income as the same labor, circumstances, care and investment in Southern lands. I don't believe there are as many opportunities, or as fine ones, offered capital in any section as in the South, and the people who control things in the North and attract the tide of immigration, as well as of capital, are rapidly finding this out. When this is done the South will develop in spite of herself, and at such a rate as will astonish the most sanguine. Our successive investment in the South by reputable men will induce a dozen others, for money will always go where it pays most to put money. I am making investments in the South, and while I am a Southerner and my pride and sympathies are all with the South, I am not patriotic enough to make investments where it does not promise safe and liberal returns."

Hon. J. M. Renfro, one of the Representatives of this county in the Legislature, has handed to the Governor his resignation. He has taken this step for the purpose of removing to Opelika, where he will go into business with the house of Renfro Brothers, of that city.

We regret very much to lose Mr. Renfro, who is one of our best citizens, as well as most successful and intelligent planters. We are grieved, however, that he will still retain his agricultural interests in Montgomery county. That he may have success commensurate with his desires, is the wish of his numerous friends.—Montgomery Advertiser.

EDWARDVILLE, Oct. 7th, 1881.

Editor Republican, Jacksonville, Ala.

DEAR SIR—The Teacher's Institute, of Cleburne county, very respectfully request that you publish the proceedings of the last meeting, which are as follows:

The Teacher's Institute of Cleburne county convened at Edwardsville, Oct. 1st, 1881. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, A. A. Hurst, after which W. R. Anderson was elected Secretary. After some explanation of the object of the meeting by the Chairman, it was moved by G. C. Wiley that the Institute adopt a uniform series of text books for the ensuing four years. The motion was carried without any opposition.

G. C. Wiley moved to adopt Webster's course of orthography. Adopted.

Moved by Morris to adopt McGuffey's revised Eclectic Readers. Adopted.

Judge Burton and Rev. John Teague coming into the room, it was moved by Mr. Morris that they be elected honorary members of the body. They were elected, and rendered efficient services in the deliberations.

Sanford's and Robinson's series of Arithmetics were put in nomination for adoption. After some discussion in regard to the merits of both authors, Sanford's series were adopted.

Clark's, Kel's and Morris' Grammars were offered for adoption. After discussion as to their merits, Clark's series were adopted.

Monteith's Geography adopted without any opposition.

Loring's History of the United States adopted.

Steel's Natural Philosophy adopted.

Davis' Geometry adopted.

The Educational Board was requested to get up a plan of obtaining the books adopted to the best advantage.

The Institute returned its thanks to the Chairman for his efficient services and gentlemanly kindness during the past year.

The Secretary was authorized to send a copy of these proceedings to the Jacksonville Republican for publication.

R. W. AXBURES, Secy.

Shilton's Catarrh Remedy. A barbadoes nut, Cattara, Diphtheria, Cancerous and Herpetic. A drop or two each bottle there is an incendiary nasal injury for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50cts. Sold by Burden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala. Jan. 15, 1881—ly

The Beauty and Color of the hair may be safely regained by using Parker's Hair Balsam, which is much admired for its perfume, cleanliness and durability of denting properties. Oct. 10—2m

SALE! SALE!

At the residence of Ed. J. Dean, at Alexandria, on Saturday 29th October, will be sold Household and Kitchen furniture, farm tools, horses, mules and hogs, one 2 horse wagon, and one cart. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock sharp. Oct. 22—11

NOTICE.

All parties who owe my agency for Guano, and desire to pay in cash at 15¢ per lb. must deliver the guano by the first day of November, as I have no authority to make any extensions of time. The cotton must be clean white cotton, to grade middling. I will be at Greenport on Monday, the 31st of this month, in person, to receive all the Guano cotton to be paid at the time of cash subscription, in accordance with law, a meeting of the Stockholders of the said Company is hereby called to be held at the Relay House at Birmingham, in the county of Jefferson, State of Alabama, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the 1st day of November, to receive the cotton at that point; at Oxford on Wednesday, the 2nd, and will be at Weavers Station on Thursday, the 3rd, to close up. This will close the three days of grace. Mr. John Weaver will tend to the receiving, sampling and settling for cotton at Weavers Station in my absence, at any and all times from this date. With due respect, W. P. COOPER, Agent. Oct. 22—21

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County, Probate Court for said county, special term, October 7th, 1881.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that Thos. A. Kerr, Administrator of the estate of Elijah Kerr, deceased, will file in this Court his petition, on Saturday the 5th day of Nov. 1881, asking that Dower be assigned to the widow of deceased, in the lands owned by said deceased at his death. Notice is hereby given to the non residents of said E. Kerr deceased, and all others interested, to be and appear before me, at my office on said 5th day of November 1881, when said petition will be heard and determined—and contest the same if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. Oct. 15—23

NOTICE.

I am authorized by Power of Attorney to wind up all business of J. W. Cough, All parties indebted to him will please call on me without delay and settle.

JOSEPH T. LOYD.

Address STEVENSON & GRANT, Real Estate Brokers, Jacksonville, Ala. Oct. 15—32

NOTICE.

I am authorized by Power of Attorney to wind up all business of J. W. Cough, All parties indebted to him will please call on me without delay and settle.

JOSEPH T. LOYD.

Address STEVENSON & GRANT, Real Estate Brokers, Jacksonville, Ala. Oct. 15—32

The Biggest Thing Yet.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!!

B. F. CARPENTER & CO.

We have received and are still receiving the largest and best selected stock of Groceries they have ever brought to this market. Not deterred by the clauor of hard times next year, they have ample provided for the wants of the public, and will sell to suit the purses of their customers. In all

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

They can confidently defy competition, where cash is paid. They bought on the recent failure of corners in Groceries of all kinds, and consequently caught the bottom of the market. Seeing is believing.

Bring the Cash

and test their prices, and see for yourself.

Bagging, Ties, Farming Utensils

Wooden Ware, and hundreds of other things in stock. Don't buy until you examine the stock of

B. F. CARPENTER & CO.

Sept. 24—3t



PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

A Sure and Speedy Cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diphtheria, Chills, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, etc.

Perfectly safe to use internally and externally, and certain to afford relief. No family can afford to be without it. Sold by all druggists at 25¢, 50¢, and \$1.00 a bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

July 30—11—2

THE WONDER OF ROME.

THOS. FAY'S

EBRY GOODS REDUCED,

That is selling more Goods at retail than any other House in North Georgia. Specialties this Fall: BLACK and COLORED MOIRÉS, BROCADES and STRIPES, FRINGES, PASSEMENTERIES and ORNAMENTS. All the newest styles in Trimmings.

The Cashmere and Dress Goods House of North Georgia.

Flannel, Satinings, of every shade and style. Special bargains in Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Neckwear. An elegant line of Ladies CLOAKS and DOLMANS.

Ornaments by mail promptly and carefully filed, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Samples sent on application. On all orders to be paid \$10 and exceeding.

THOS. FAY,

53 Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

Sept. 24—3t

PIANOS AND ORGANS AT LOW PRICES.

EE. H. CHARLES & CO.,

ROME, Ga.

Have on hand the largest stock of Pianos and Organs, by first class makers, ever brought to Rome, and will sell at low figures. Call and see, or write for prices.

Our Stock consists of Blank Books, Stationery, Picture Frames, Artist Material, Sheet Music, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, &c., is very large, and we guarantee prices as low as can be bought in the South. Correspondence solicited.

Sept. 24—3m

Fall Stock.

A. L. STEWART & CO.

Jacksonville, Ala.,

Have just opened ear their Fall Stock of

DRY GOODS.

Including a new and elegant line of Prints, Zepher, Nubias, Shawls, Novices, &c., &c. They pride themselves on their new, fine and fashionable line of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention has been given to the selection of this department, and they can sell great bargains in fine Dress Goods. Buy nowhere, until you see their Stock. They carry also a good line of

Sept. 10—1t

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

CROCKERY, &c.

Remember that you must come to A. L. Stewart & Co's for

BARGAINS.

Sept. 24—1t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of D. P. Forney, deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County on the 10th day of Oct., 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

C. W. BREWTON, Adm'r. Oct. 21—2t

NOTICE.

The Board of Corporators of the Georgia Pacific Railroad Company hereby give notice that not less than ten per cent of the proposed Capital Stock of the Georgia Pacific Railroad Company having been subscribed, and two per cent of such subscription having been paid at the time of cash subscription, in accordance with law, a meeting of the Stockholders of the said Company is hereby called to be held at the Relay House at Birmingham, in the county of Jefferson, State of Alabama, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the eighth day of November, 1881, for the election of 10 Directors.</p

AGRICULTURAL.

SORT EXHAUSTION—A soil is said to be exhausted when it fails to give paying crops under the most favorable circumstances of weather, village, etc. This exhaustion is brought about by the removal of the constituents needed by the plants, without any corresponding addition of these food elements. Thus a soil may contain enough phosphoric acid in an available quantity for ten full crops, but after that, if none of this substance is added to the soil, the crop cannot make a full return for the labor expended upon it. A soil may thus be exhausted or deficient in only one of the several food elements, and yet is not much better, as far as plant growth is concerned, than if all the elements were equally lacking. All crops do not exhaust soils equally—some remove more potash than others, and one requires a greater amount of nitrogen than another. This is very clearly shown in the long experiments of Lawes and Gilbert, at Rothamsted, England. It is found by them that the plots upon which continuous crops of clover, beans and roots, have been grown without any manure, have declined more rapidly than the land devoted to cereal grain crops. This is surprising, in so far as clover, etc., are generally considered as restorative rather than exhaustive crops. A judicious rotation of crops is much needed to preserve the even fertility of the soil as to keep it moist and free from weeds.

HOT BATH FOR BORERS—In our garden we have a dwarf apple tree, which, after the manner of dwarf trees, has many roots issuing immediately at the surface. Borers have made an attack upon this tree and the gnarly tortuous growth amid these roots and their crowd, makes it impossible to follow the grubs with knife and wire without greatly increasing the destructive cutting which they do with their jaws. The tree produces apples of Summer Rose and other sorts, so fine in quality and quantity that we could not bear to think of surrendering it to these insidious miners. So we instituted a regular course of siego, surrounding their fort with a wall of iron (a deep pan, bottomless, and sit down one side,) and after soaking the ground with water, covered it, inside the pan, with tough mud of potter's clay, to retain the water, leaving the entrances of the borer galleries (shown by their thrown out chips,) open. A large boiler of water was heated, and when boiling hot poured into the pan, the half-dried bottom of clay retaining it long enough to reach and drown or scald out the enemy in time, as we hope, to save the tree. Old bats and wood will endure scalding well, as many serviceable applications of it to peach trees have proved. On them it not only clears off borers, but often seems effective in staying the yellows, and restoring the color and luxuriance of the foliage.

BONE MEAL MANURE—Last year we gave bone manure a pretty thorough trial, and on the whole we are better satisfied with it than any other commercial fertilizer we have ever used. Its effects are not so immediate as those of the super-phosphates and guano, but it has staying qualities far beyond any of them, and when properly applied will give satisfactory results the first season. We prepared it by mixing one part bone with two of wood ashes, and then wetting the mixture, after it was shoveled over several times at intervals of four or five days, when the bone was thoroughly reduced and incorporated in the ashes. In this shape we count the mixture as good for top dressing as the best commercial fertilizers, and for vines, flowers and garden vegetables it is superior. It has a wonderful effect when used in a flower bed, especially in preserving the freshness of the plants through the season, and grape vines fed and thrive upon it better than upon anything else we ever gave them. We tried it upon grass land, side by side with a standard Boston fertilizer, and got quite as good crops with it last season, while last spring it showed to much better advantage than the imported article.

CORNSTALKS AS A FERTILIZER—An exchange tells of a farmer who ploughed an acre of rather poor soil and in the furrows he laid cornstalks lengthwise, and so on till the whole was ploughed. On another acre he burnt the same amount of cornstalks and spread the ashes, the whole field then being planted with corn. The latter portion started much better than the first, and during the early part of the season was a good deal ahead, but the latter part of the season the first portion went ahead, the result being that the cornstalks brought off the best crop.

Is light soil it is desirable that the surface should be continually covered by crops bearing as much leaf as possible to convey to the land from its atmosphere its manuring properties.

A Marine Velocipede—Mr. Robert Fryer has invented a new ocean steamer. The vessel will be a kind of marine velocipede on three wheels, her hull not being intended to touch the water. The steamer has not been built, but Mr. Fryer has completed a small model of her at McCreas yard. The vessel floats on three spheres made of sheet steel, one forward and two astern. Each of these is united with flanges, which surround nearly the whole of its circumference and act as paddles. The spheres are so arranged that they can be worked backward and forward, or one worked backward and the others forward simultaneously, so that the vessel may be turned completely around in "her own water," as sailors put it. With such power of rapid turning, no rudder will be necessary. The upper works are to rest upon the spheres that do the propelling, and will be as light as is consistent with strength. There are to be three decks, and the staterooms are to be in the after part of the vessel, between the wheels, on the second and third decks. The dining-room is to be on the third deck. The boat is to be 210 feet long and 130 feet deep. Her three sphere or paddle wheels are to be 60 feet in diameter each, the flanges or paddles being each 18 inches. Mr. Fryer says he expects to beat the best ocean time by at least two days, and declares that his vessel will be both safe and comfortable. Arrangements are making for the building of the vessel.

A good aquarium cement is composed of three ounces of linseed oil, four ounces of tar and one pound of resin. These are allowed to melt together over a gentle fire. If too much oil is used the cement will run down the angles of the aquarium. To obviate this it should be tested before using by allowing a small quantity to cool under cool water, and if not found sufficiently firm, allowing it to simmer longer, or have more tar and resin added. The cement should be poured into the angles of the aquarium while in a liquid state, but not when boiling, or it would most assuredly crack the glass. The cement will become firm in a few minutes, and the aquarium may then be tilted up in a different position while a second angle is treated likewise. This composition adheres firmly to the glass, is so pliant that it may be pressed into any shape by the fingers, and it does not communicate any poisonous quality to the water.

DOMESTIC.

ADULTERATED COFFEE—Ground coffee affords a field for adulteration, and for this purpose chicory, carrots, caramel, date-seeds, etc., are the substances most commonly used. The beans have of late years been skillfully imitated but as coffee is mostly purchased in the ground condition, the chief point for the consumer is to be able to form some idea as to the character of the latter article, and the following are a few simple reliable tests: Take a little of the coffee and press it between the fingers, or give it a squeeze in the paper in which it is bought; if genuine it will not form a coherent mass, as coffee grains are hard and do not readily adhere to each other; but if the grains stick to each other and form a sort of "cake," we may be pretty sure of adulteration in the shape of chicory, for the grains of chicory are softer and more open and adhere without difficulty when squeezed. Again, if we place a few grains in a saucer and moisten them with a little cold water, chicory will very quickly become soft like bread-crumbs, while coffee will take a long time to soften. A third test: take a wine-glass or a tumbler full of water and gently drop a pinch of the ground coffee on the surface of the water without stirring or agitating; genuine coffee will float or sometimes, whilst chicory or any soft root will soon sink, and chicory or caramel will cause a yellowish or brownish color to diffuse rapidly through the water, while pure coffee will give no sensible tint under such circumstances for a considerable length of time. "Coffee mixtures" or "coffee improvres" should be avoided. They seldom consist of anything but chicory and caramel. "French coffee," so widely used at present, is generally ground coffee, the beans of which have been roasted with certain amount of sugar, which, coating over the beans, has retained more of the original aroma than in ordinary coffee, but this, of course, at the expense of the reduced percentage of coffee due to the presence of caramel.

FOR THE SICK—Frequently we find sick people whose stomachs reject all kinds of nourishment, until conditions follow that are in many cases fatal. I have never known the simple saucer of parched corn pudding refused. The corn is roasted brown & *as we just* coffee, ground either into mush, gruel, or thin cakes baked lightly brown, and given either warm or cold, clear, or whatever dressing the man has retained will. Parched corn and meal boiled in milk, and fed frequently to children suffering from summer diarrhea will almost always cure it will dysentery in adults.

CHOPPED PUMPKIN—One gallon of green tomatoes, four large onions, three red peppers and three green ones, leaving a few of the seeds. Chop all fine; throw in a big handful of salt; mix well together, and let it stand overnight. In the morning drain dry and add one pound of brown sugar, one tablespoonful each of black pepper, ground cloves and allspice; half a pint of white mustard seed and one-quarter of an ounce of celery seed. Pour over three pints of cider vinegar, boiling hot. This is excellent. Put into jars of wide-mouthed bottles, and cork tightly.

REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA—A new Bedford, Mass., woman reports a new, and as she claims, a successful cure for diphtheria. A little nephew of hers was sick with diphtheria, and the child's mother was told to give him tea made of the bark of the roots of the white birch. She did so, and the coating of the throat and mouth began to loosen and come off, and entire recovery followed. The tea may be used as a drink or gargle, or may be held in the mouth.

APPLE TRIFLE—Scald as many apples as when pulped, will cover the dish you design to use to the depth of two or three inches. Before you place them in the dish add to them the rind of half a lemon, ground fine, and sugar to taste. Mix half a pint of cream, and the yolk of an egg; scal'd over the fire, keeping it stirring, and do not let it boil; add a little sugar, and let it stand till cold, then lay it over the apples, and finish with the cream.

COOKERY—Open many doors, says the old adage. "This may be true as far as it goes," says the commentator, "but you might stand before a bank building and courtesy till your spinal column was as limber as an old postage stamp, yet the doors wouldn't spring back on their hinges worth a cent."

MAKING CAKES—Say, ma, you know that sour milk? Well, it's all spilled into the bottom of the refrigerator and run out into the pan underneath." "Never mind my dear, put it on the table and let it koumes. My boarders are patriotic. They'll drink it." The way to make money in a boarding house is to make every point tell.

PARTICULARLY BLESSED—While preaching from the text, "He giveth His beloved sleep," a Toledo minister stopped in the middle of his sermon, gazed upon his sleeping auditors and said: "Brethren, it is hard to realize the wondrous, unbounded love the Lord appears to have for a good portion of this congregation!"

ANALOGY—Mabel (aged twenty) to Edith (aged five). "There, Edith, do stop hugging me; you'll drag me to death." Edith—"You didn't that way to Charley Brown's other evening, and he weighed over much more as I."

RELIEF FOR BURNS—A quick cure is to apply a layer of common salt and saturate it with laudanum. Hold it in place an hour or so by a simple bandage. The smarting sensation will disappear rapidly and the burn get well.

FOR SPRAINS—There is nothing better than a strong decoction of wormwood and vinegar. A flannel cloth wrung out of the above, just as hot as the patient will bear, and bound on the affected part will give immediate relief.

CROAT—A towel or flannel cloth wrung out of hot vinegar in which a little salt has been added, and placed upon the chest and throat—changing every ten minutes—with a dry towel thoroughly covering it, often materially assists in relieving an attack of croup.

GARGLE FOR SORE THROAT—Take one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, one tea spoonful of salt, one pint of water, two tablespoonsfuls of vinegar; sweeten to taste with honey or loaf sugar. Mix together and bottle.

TO REMOVE SUBSTANCES FROM THE EYE—Make a loop of a bristle or horsehair, insert it under the lid, and then withdraw slowly and carefully. This is said to be effective.

TO CURE WARTS—Cut a slice from a raw potato and rub the hand each night; let the water dry on the hand. It will need but few applications.

TO RELIEVE ASTHMA—Soak blotting tissue paper in strong saltpetre water. Dry and burn at night in the bed-room.

TO CURE COOKS—Apply morning and evening one drop of solution of per chloride of iron.

WIT AND HUMOR.

JONES was eating dinner at his boarding house, and during his investigation of his plate of hash he ran across a piece of postage stamp. The landlady saw him pick it out and look at it, and she began to get mad. But Jones said nothing, and laying down his knife and fork, began to dig in the dish with a spoon from which the piece of stamp had come. Finally when the lady could stand it no longer she said:

"Well, Mr. Jones, what is the matter?"

"Oh, nothing," replied the philosopher.

"What are you prying into the victim for then?"

"Why, you see the piece of stamp reminds me of a letter I was expecting, and I just thought I'd read around this dish a while and see if I couldn't find the mail-carrier, and ask him about the letter without walking down to the office."

The mail-carrier was not found, and Jones has changed his boarding house.

TAKEN FOR GRANTED—Said the reporter, entering the store of Smith, Smithson & Co., "I understand that Mr. Smith is dead, and I have come to get a few points for a notice in the *Daily Lubricator*."

The shopman gives birthplace, age, and a few other facts. "Was there anything of public interest about the deceased?" asked the reporter. "No," was the reply. "Nothing that I think of. It is hardly worth mentioning, perhaps, that Mr. Smith was the oldest Mason, one of the original Free Soilers, and the man who first mentioned General Garfield in connection with the Presidency." "Oh, I've got all that down," said the reporter.

The man whose opinion differs from your own.

KIDNEY DISEASES.

KIDNEY DISEASES—Kidney diseases afflict the greater part of the human race, and they are constantly on the increase, but where the virtues of Kidney Wort have become known, they are held in check and speedily cured. Let those who have had to contend with this disease for a long time, give this a trial, and you will find it the most economical in the liquid the most convenient.

Philip. Press.

SWELLING NECK—Wash the part with brine, and drink it also twice a day until cured.

Vegetine

[Keokuk Constitution.]

Every Time.

A man, or even a piece of machinery that does its work right every time, is we think, very correctly judged "valuable." And certainly none the less valuable is any article designed to relieve the ills of mankind and which does so every time. Messrs. Jones, Cook & Co., Bay State Brewery, Boston, Mass., write: We have used S. Jacob's Oil among o'er men and find that it helps them "every time." We therefore recommend it as a pain-healing liniment.

LITTLE NELL mashed her finger in the door, the other day, and came up crying and holding it in her other hand. All at once she stopped, as if listening, and then looking up through her tears, exclaimed: "Mamma, there's a little heart in my finger, I feel it throbbing."

(Cairo, Ill.) Radical Republican.

What We Know About It.

"What do we know about St. Jacob's Oil?" said one of our oldest subscribers. This was a fair question, and we answer, that we are really informed, that a gentleman of this city who has suffered agony, and spent a mint of money to get relief from rheumatism, in desperation bought some and tried it, and declares that it is the best remedy for rheumatism he ever heard of.

The man whose opinion differs from your own.

KIDNEY DISEASES.

KIDNEY DISEASES—Kidney diseases afflict the greater part of the human race, and they are constantly on the increase, but where the virtues of Kidney Wort have become known, they are held in check and speedily cured. Let those who have had to contend with this disease for a long time, give this a trial, and you will find it the most economical in the liquid the most convenient.

Philip. Press.

VEGETINE does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

A YANKEE coachman was driving some Englishmen about recently, and at last brought them to the monument on Bunker Hill. "Ah, yes," said the explorers, "I believe this is the place where we Englishmen gave you Yankees a sound thrashing, isn't it?" The driver scratched his head, and then quietly replied: "Mister, can you tell me who owns this parcel of ground at the present time?"

SWELLING NECK—Wash the part with brine, and drink it also twice a day until cured.

Vegetine

The Best Medicine.

GENERAL DEBILITY

PREBON, Ills., Sept. 27, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

Dear Sir—I have been using your valuable medicine, "Vegetine," for General Debility, and have found it to be the best medicine in the market for a general invigorator and Blood Purifier.

J. H. POINDEXTER.

Vegetine, GIVES GENERAL SATISFACTION.

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, CHRONIC SORE EYES, and General Debility.

Read what Dr. Simons says:

VERONA, Miss., June 5, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

I have used "Vegetine" in my family for two years and cordially recommend it as a remedy for General Debility. I have also recommended it to a great many persons in this section, and I think it has given general satisfaction. DR. J. J. SIMMONS.

Your very valuable medicine, "Vegetine," restored the sight to my little daughter, saved her from being blind, and I have no doubt saved her life. Very gratefully,

MRS. J. J. SIMMONS.

WITH SUCH BENEFIT.

SURGOYAN, Wis., Nov. 14, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

Dear Sir—I can fully testify to the efficiency of your "Vegetine" as a great Blood Purifier, having used it during the last seven months with such benefit.

Yours truly,

W. O. ST. SURE, Druggist.

Vegetine, PREPARED BY

M. E. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

NIAGARA FALLS is so brilliantly illuminated by the electric light every evening that after paying the hackman you can easily see whether there is anything left in your pocketbook.

TO REMOVE PAINFUL FIRS—Pulverize soft sugar very fine and apply to the part afflicted. This is a new and easy remedy, and it is said to remove it without pain; or burn alum pulverized and applied is an old reliable remedy.

"I'll raise your wages," said the thief to the workman when he lifted his last week's pay from his pocket and skipped out with it.

"I find that with light meals my health improves," said the cookman; and down went another.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it

Jacksonville

Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

L. W. GRANT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
For a year in advance, \$2.00
paid in advance, \$1.00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
For a year in advance, \$1.00
subsequent insertion, 50¢
square column, two lines, 50¢
each line, advertising rates,
50¢

NOTIFICATION OF CANDIDATES:
For a year in advance, \$1.00
announcements affecting the claims of can-
didates as advertisements, 50¢

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
For a year in advance, \$1.00
square column, three months, \$5.00
six months, \$7.00
one year, \$10.00
and column, three months, \$3.00
six months, \$4.00
one year, \$6.00
and column, twelve months, \$6.00
one year, \$10.00
and column, three months, \$3.00
six months, \$4.00
one year, \$6.00
and column, twelve months, \$6.00
one year, \$10.00

THE EMERALD RING:
For a year in advance, \$1.00
square column, three months, \$5.00
six months, \$7.00
one year, \$10.00
and column, three months, \$3.00
six months, \$4.00
one year, \$6.00
and column, twelve months, \$6.00
one year, \$10.00

A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Practicing in all the courts of the 13th Ju-
dicial District and the supreme and federal
courts.

W. WOODWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Practicing in all the courts of the 13th Ju-
dicial District and the supreme and federal
courts.

H. L. STEVENSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

JOHN T. MARSH

ELLIS & MARTIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

70 State Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Practicing in all the courts of their pre-
dicted jurisdiction, in the counties of the 13th Ju-
dicial District and the supreme and federal
courts.

B. L. STEVENSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,
SURGEON DENTIST

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Work executed in the most durable and
elegant manner, charges very moderate.

JOB

PRINTING

FROM

SMALL CARDS

TO

MAMMOTH POSTERS

EXECUTED

Neatly.

Cheap,

AND

Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 2324.

PERFECT TRUST.

My boat is on the open sea
Which storms and tempest toss ;
I know not of the ill to meet
Before I get across.

I do not know how long or short
The fitful trip may be ;
But patient I abide His time
Whi built the boat for me,

"Tis fully manned in every part,
Hope is the anchor fair ;
The compass that it has is Faith,
And every is prayer.

Sometimes I see the breakers high,
The ocean madly roars,
But all I do is simply this—
Bend closer to the ears.

At times the waves run mountain high
And threaten me to strand ;
I fear not, for He holds them in
The hollow of His hand.

The fog at times obscures my course,
I see the way but dim ;
But well I know I cannot drift
Beyond the sight of His.

I know not where the shoals may lie,
Nor where there the whirlpools be,
It is enough, dear Lord, to feel
That they are known to Thee.

And thus content I glide along,
If either slow or fast,
Well knowing He will surely bring
Me safe to port at last.

THE EMERALD RING.

"For my part, I'm tired of regular picnics," said Eva Harrold as she stood on the upper portico of "The Double Hill House," among the White Mountains, and talked with a circle of her own particular friends. "Who cares to drive away from here, with a well-packed luncheon basket, bound for a certain place, and sure of coming straight back from that place as soon as the luncheon is eaten? Where is she the fun in that? What I should like, would be to set off, no one should know where, and without one crumb of provisious. Then we should have some chance of an adventure before our return."

"Yes! For we should all starve to death in these lonely woods," laughed the girls.

"I think not—that is, if you will all trust yourselves to me!" exclaimed Herbert Hale, who lived (of late) only to humor the countless caprices of the handsome Baltimore heiress, and to execute her commands. "We will let the horses choose their own road, once we are well away from here, and then we will glide by what we happen to find, wherever they may take us. I promise that you shall not starve. And I make only one condition."

"What is that?" they cried.

"You must all be ready to start from this door exactly at half-past eleven o'clock to-morrow, if the morning is fine."

All agreed to be punctual, and the group broke up, for it was nearly time to dress for dinner.

Miss Harrold did not take the trouble to thank her votary in words. But, as she passed by him, she held out her hand, with a queenly smile.

He beat low over it, and felt himself amply repaid for all the thought, care and pains which this "impromptu" expedition was to cost him.

As he walked toward the further end of the long piazza, lost in calculation, a shrinking little figure drew aside, with a start, out of his way. A delicate, fair-faced face looked up at him.

Two weeks before that day Eva Harrold had not arrived at the Double Hill House, with her party of fashionable friends.

And Herbert Hale, worn out by a long winter of toil in his law-office, had been only too happy to spend those first days of his mountain holiday at Lilian Archer's side.

His heart smote him, as he saw the crimson flush on her face, and the trembling of the perfect lips that tried to gain him calmly.

"I hope you will not fail to make one of our party to-morrow," he said, kindly, as he passed her.

And Lillian, who had not seen that kiss pressed upon the white hand of the heiress, felt her foolish heart flutter with one of the old throbs of joy.

"Perhaps he has found out what a flirt Eva is," she thought, hopefully. "And he did seem really to care for me, until she came."

So Lily joined the "new departure" (as the pie-nie called themselves) on the next morning.

She looked very modest and pretty in her white lawn dress, dotted with blue embroidered spots, and her white chapeau hat, with its broad blue ribbon.

And the heiress, resplendent in ribbons of cardinal red, insisted that Lily should occupy one side of the front seat, while she took the other, leaving the centre seat for Herbert, as charioteer.

His face was a study, for a moment, as he saw this unexpected arrangement. But he said nothing, and they drove off along a new and unknown road.

After two hours the horses were rested and plentifully fed. But nothing was offered to the ladies, until the carriage drew up before an old-fashioned brown farm-house, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon.

Here a "dinner tea," beginning with stewed chicken, and ending with "berry shortcakes" piled high on immense china platters, awaited them.

They ate like famished creatures, all save Lily, whose aching heart was causing her a martyrdom of pain.

The horses were stabled in the for-

mer's barn. The picnic party, enjoying every moment of their novel pleasure, dined upon the green before the low, brown house, to the farmer's violin.

Miss Harrold waltzed once with Herbert, in token of her gratitude for a very pleasant day, she said. Then she sat apart, near Lily, and watched the brilliant scene.

They started home by moonlight. But ere long the sky darkened, and a wild western wind began to wail along the lonely road. The horses seemed a little restive over this sudden change. Herbert alighted to soothe them and to retrace the harness.

"Lily!" whispered Eva, "my neuralgia is coming on again, on this side of my face and this wind makes it worse. Clunge places with me, will you, dear?"

It was done.

The clouds lowered more and more, but the horses trotted swiftly on. And beside Herbert, Lily was not at all afraid.

Suddenly, in the darkness, she felt a hand on hers. Herbert leaned toward her, whispered "Darling!" in the old, fond tones, and left a small package in her hand.

Breathless, and almost bewildered, with the sudden change from gloom to perfect joy, Lily sat silent, till they drew up again near the hotel.

Every one rose at once. Eva once tried to spring out of the carriage at once.

In the confusion, Lily knew that she was helped out by a stranger—not by Herbert.

But what did that matter while that whisper rang in her ears, and while she held that precious package in her hand?

She left them, telling their adventures to an inquisitive circle in the drawing-room, and followed fast on Eva Harrold's steps, as she hurried to her room for the night.

"Yes! For we should all starve to death in these lonely woods," laughed the girls.

"I think not—that is, if you will all trust yourselves to me!" exclaimed Herbert Hale, who lived (of late) only to humor the countless caprices of the handsome Baltimore heiress, and to execute her commands. "We will let the horses choose their own road, once we are well away from here, and then we will glide by what we happen to find, wherever they may take us. I promise that you shall not starve. And I make only one condition."

"What is that?" they cried.

"You must all be ready to start from this door exactly at half-past eleven o'clock to-morrow, if the morning is fine."

All agreed to be punctual, and the group broke up, for it was nearly time to dress for dinner.

Miss Harrold did not take the trouble to thank her votary in words. But, as she passed by him, she held out her hand, with a queenly smile.

He beat low over it, and felt himself amply repaid for all the thought, care and pains which this "impromptu" expedition was to cost him.

As he walked toward the further end of the long piazza, lost in calculation, a shrinking little figure drew aside, with a start, out of his way. A delicate, fair-faced face looked up at him.

Two weeks before that day Eva Harrold had not arrived at the Double Hill House, with her party of fashionable friends.

And Herbert Hale, worn out by a long winter of toil in his law-office, had been only too happy to spend those first days of his mountain holiday at Lilian Archer's side.

His heart smote him, as he saw the crimson flush on her face, and the trembling of the perfect lips that tried to gain him calmly.

"I hope you will not fail to make one of our party to-morrow," he said, kindly, as he passed her.

And Lillian, who had not seen that kiss pressed upon the white hand of the heiress, felt her foolish heart flutter with one of the old throbs of joy.

"Perhaps he has found out what a flirt Eva is," she thought, hopefully. "And he did seem really to care for me, until she came."

So Lily joined the "new departure" (as the pie-nie called themselves) on the next morning.

She looked very modest and pretty in her white lawn dress, dotted with blue embroidered spots, and her white chapeau hat, with its broad blue ribbon.

And the heiress, resplendent in ribbons of cardinal red, insisted that Lily should occupy one side of the front seat, while she took the other, leaving the centre seat for Herbert, as charioteer.

His face was a study, for a moment, as he saw this unexpected arrangement.

But he said nothing, and they drove off along a new and unknown road.

After two hours the horses were rested and plentifully fed. But nothing was offered to the ladies, until the carriage drew up before an old-fashioned brown farm-house, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon.

Here a "dinner tea," beginning with stewed chicken, and ending with "berry shortcakes" piled high on immense china platters, awaited them.

They ate like famished creatures, all save Lily, whose aching heart was causing her a martyrdom of pain.

The horses were stabled in the for-

mer's barn. The picnic party, enjoying every moment of their novel pleasure, dined upon the green before the low, brown house, to the farmer's violin.

Miss Harrold waltzed once with Herbert, in token of her gratitude for a very pleasant day, she said. Then she sat apart, near Lily, and watched the brilliant scene.

They started home by moonlight. But ere long the sky darkened, and a wild western wind began to wail along the lonely road. The horses seemed a little restive over this sudden change. Herbert alighted to soothe them and to retrace the harness.

"Lily!" whispered Eva, "my neuralgia is coming on again, on this side of my face and this wind makes it worse. Clunge places with me, will you, dear?"

It was done.

The clouds lowered more and more, but the horses trotted swiftly on. And beside Herbert, Lily was not at all afraid.

Suddenly, in the darkness, she felt a hand on hers. Herbert leaned toward her, whispered "Darling!" in the old, fond tones, and left a small package in her hand.

Breathless, and almost bewildered,

with the sudden change from gloom to perfect joy, Lily sat silent, till they drew up again near the hotel.

Every one rose at once. Eva once tried to spring out of the carriage at once.

In the confusion, Lily knew that she was helped out by a stranger—not by Herbert.

But what did that matter while that whisper rang in her ears, and while she held that precious package in her hand?

She left them, telling their adventures to an inquisitive circle in the drawing-room, and followed fast

Anniston,

ALABAMA.

WOODSTOCK

IRON COMPANY.

made preparations for a heavy Fall and Winter trade, and offer among many inducements the following to Farmers and interior Merchants of this entire section. A close approximation to Rome and Selma prices for in fact so close that we often just "match" them in spot cash, thus affording the poor farmer a home market

EQUAL TO ROME OR SELMA!

NO CHARGE FOR WEIGHING AND NO DEDUCTION FOR LIGHT BALES!

new commodious and convenient WAGON YARD, with large comfortable rooms with fire-places and a number of stalls for Stock, **ALL FREE OF CHARGE!**

Corn, Flour, Meal, Meat, Molasses, Coffee, Sugar, Bagging, Ties

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES!

in fact any and everything that a farmer needs. We defy competition in quality and prices. When our rivals in the small villages near you tell you it won't pay to come here don't believe them. Don't listen to them, but try the Anniston market once, and you will need no persuasion to try it again. We never tell you we will give you so much for your Cotton if you will agree to trade so much, and then try and make up the loss on Cotton by putting an additional profit on Goods, but we pay you the

SPOT CASH!

PROPOSALS

Received by the Mayor and
of the town of Anniston,
number 1st, for planting out
Streets, Park and Cemetery
town.

2000

OAK SHADE TREES.
The trees to be less than
in diameter, and 12 inches
the ground. One half will
when the trees are set out,
in 12 months, and bal-
18 months. The contract
guarantees the life of each tree
years.

and then if you wish to buy anything sell it to you for the same price we would if you had sold us no Cotton.

We consume the cotton **RIGHT HERE** in our Cotton Mill. How can you expect merchants in the adjoining villages to compete with us in prices, where they have to ship it to Rome or Selma and pay freights and commissions? Come and see us, for you will be treated well in every way at Anniston.

T. H. Hopkins,

Storekeeper Woodstock Iron Company's Store

DOMESTIC.

BALKY HORSES.—As long as we can remember we have read of remedies for balky horses, and they have been pretty much of the same nature, to wit: To examine the harness on one side then on the other, then jump into the wagon and drive off. Very nice, but try it. Next take the horse out of the shafts, and make him go round and round until he is giddy, etc. Rather difficult, we think, to make a horse giddy. Next, to place the hand over the horse's nose and hold it there, preventing him from breathing until he wants to go. Easy to try. Next, take a couple of turns of stout twine around the foreleg just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie it down. He will not start, and the string can be removed. Next, take the tail of the horse between the hind legs and tie by a cord to the saddle-girth. Next, tie a string around the horse's nose or close to the head. There is another which we know frequently answers, which is to catch up a handful of dirt and force it into the mouth of the horse. But there is another, the one we have adopted in all cases, and have never yet known to fail. It is to pass a twine around the lower jaw, and of course below the tongue, and tie it quite tight over the top of the end, leaving an end of two or three feet, by which to pull at, walking in front of the horse. This will be found to be a remedy in all cases it proves.

HOUSE LINEN.—Once a year the house linen should be carefully looked over and arranged. Such sheets and pillow-cases as have seen the largest share of their days of usefulness and yet are still unbroken, should be laid carefully aside, that they may come into service when an unusual number of bed-chambers are required. Supply their places with new ones, and thus keep an abundance of fresh bedding for emergencies. The kitchen-table cloths, if they threaten to break, should be cut up, hemmed, and devoted to the dish-washing department, and new ones of unbleached linen damask made to take their places. Glass-wiping cloths should not be of either linen, because of its tell-tale fibres, and because there is a linen provided for glass sufficiently inexpensive for the purpose of even the most economical housewife. Hand-towels should be looked over and replenished. Those for the kitchen should be plentiful and doomed to the floor-cloth hooks, and others, always with a tape-loop at each end of them where a roller is not in use, should take the place of the old towels. There can hardly be too many towels in the kitchen. The dining-room-table cloths may be cut into large towels and neatly trimmed.

CULINARY.—The Russian cabbage is made of an onion, chopped and placed over the fire with two ounces of butter until the latter melts; meantime a small head of white cabbage is chopped and added to the onion, and the cooking process is slowly advanced until the cabbage is tender; it is then seasoned, slightly thickened with white sauce or flour and butter rubbed to a smooth paste, mixed with half a dozen cold hard-boiled eggs and a tablespoonful of finely chopped together, and finished with a little vinegar or sour wine; this preparation of cabbage is put into a dish lined with pastry raised with yeast, and enriched with eggs and butter; the surface of the pie thus formed is dusted with bread crumbs, and it is then baked in a moderate oven, and served hot.

SOPHIS PITTENDREY.—Ingredients: Three sweet oranges, three-fourths pound sugar, one-half pound sweet almonds, rose water, sixteen eggs, one pound fresh butter, puff paste. Take the outside rinds of the orange; boil in several waters until tender; pound them in a mortar with the sugar, blanch the almonds, and beat them very fine with rose water to keep them from boiling. Break the eggs and froth six of the whites; beat very light yolks and remaining whites; cream the butter and beat all the ingredients together until perfectly light. Then line pie plates with a thin puff paste, and bake. Sift sugar over tops of the padding when drawn from the oven.

YEAST THAT WILL KEEP A MONTH.—Boil a handful of hops, strain off the water, grate a dozen raw potatoes into this water, set it on to boil, mix a teacup of flour with cold water and, the same as for gravy thickening, then stir it into the potato water, add to this enough boiling water to make six quarts in all. Set it away to cool in a stone jar and when cool put into it a teaspoonful of good yeast and a teaspoonful of brown sugar. This yeast will foam up as white as whipped cream. One pint will do for a large batch of bread.

FRICASSE OF ONIONS.—Peel two or three dozen of the very small, round, white onions; sprinkle them with salt, let them remain for half an hour, then roll them upon a cloth to dry them slightly, and dredge with flour; throw them into a stewpan in which you have melted two cups of fresh butter; toss them over a gentle fire for five minutes, drain the fat from them, add a pint of rich milk, minced lemon-peel, white pepper, salt and butter. Simmer ten minutes and serve in sauce.

STEWED VEAL.—Cut your meat in pieces wash them clean, put them into the dinner-pot, add three pints of water, put in one onion, some pepper and salt, let it stew one hour; then add potatoes sliced and make a crust of sour milk or cream-tartar, and put in and stew till the potatoes are done, about half an hour; the crust may be made into biscuits. Crumbly of any kind of fresh meat may be used in making a stew.

RICE CHICKENS.—Cover the bottom of a pudding-dish with shore of broiled ham; cut up a broiled chicken and nearly fill the dish; pour in the gravy or melted butter to fill the dish, and chopped onions if you like, or a little curry-powder, which is better than add boiled rice to fill all interstices and to cover the top thick. Bake it for one-half or three-quarters of an hour.

Rib-ants may be banished from a pantry or store-room by strewing the shelves with a small quantity of clover either whole or ground. We use the former, as not being so likely to get into food placed upon the shelves. The clover should be renewed occasionally, as after a time, they lose their strength and efficacy.

When a cow digests her food it is a symptom of irritation in the stomach and indigestion, probably arising from the presence of too much acid. Give her two drachms of carbonate of ammonia, in some scalded bread once a day for a week. Afterward she should have a little salt and pounded chalk to feed every day as long as she will take it.

A good hay-cutter will save its cost in one season. Hay or straw is not made more nutritious but it is more easily musticated when chaffed; and a saving of exertion is equivalent to a saving of food.

PASTURES that have been plowed into compact clay soil with the best results, as it rendered the soil mellow and increased its warmth.

AGRICULTURAL.

BALKY HORSES.—As long as we can remember we have read of remedies for balky horses, and they have been pretty much of the same nature, to wit: To examine the harness on one side then on the other, then jump into the wagon and drive off. Very nice, but try it. Next take the horse out of the shafts, and make him go round and round until he is giddy, etc. Rather difficult, we think, to make a horse giddy. Next, to place the hand over the horse's nose and hold it there, preventing him from breathing until he wants to go. Easy to try. Next, take a couple of turns of stout twine around the foreleg just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie it down. He will not start, and the string can be removed. Next, take the tail of the horse between the hind legs and tie by a cord to the saddle-girth. Next, tie a string around the horse's nose or close to the head. There is another which we know frequently answers, which is to catch up a handful of dirt and force it into the mouth of the animal. But there is another, the one we have adopted in all cases, and have never yet known to fail. It is to pass a twine around the lower jaw, and of course below the tongue, and tie it quite tight over the top of the end, leaving an end of two or three feet, by which to pull at, walking in front of the horse. This will be found to be a remedy in all cases it proves.

HOUSE LINEN.—Once a year the house linen should be carefully looked over and arranged. Such sheets and pillow-cases as have seen the largest share of their days of usefulness and yet are still unbroken, should be laid carefully aside, that they may come into service when an unusual number of bed-chambers are required. Supply their places with new ones, and thus keep an abundance of fresh bedding for emergencies. The kitchen-table cloths, if they threaten to break, should be cut up, hemmed, and devoted to the dish-washing department, and new ones of unbleached linen damask made to take their places. Glass-wiping cloths should not be of either linen, because of its tell-tale fibres, and because there is a linen provided for glass sufficiently inexpensive for the purpose of even the most economical housewife. Hand-towels should be looked over and replenished. Those for the kitchen should be plentiful and doomed to the floor-cloth hooks, and others, always with a tape-loop at each end of them where a roller is not in use, should take the place of the old towels. There can hardly be too many towels in the kitchen. The dining-room-table cloths may be cut into large towels and neatly trimmed.

CULINARY.—The Russian cabbage is made of an onion, chopped and placed over the fire with two ounces of butter until the latter melts; meantime a small head of white cabbage is chopped and added to the onion, and the cooking process is slowly advanced until the cabbage is tender; it is then seasoned, slightly thickened with white sauce or flour and butter rubbed to a smooth paste, mixed with half a dozen cold hard-boiled eggs and a tablespoonful of finely chopped together, and finished with a little vinegar or sour wine; this preparation of cabbage is put into a dish lined with pastry raised with yeast, and enriched with eggs and butter; the surface of the pie thus formed is dusted with bread crumbs, and it is then baked in a moderate oven, and served hot.

SOPHIS PITTENDREY.—Ingredients: Three sweet oranges, three-fourths pound sugar, one-half pound sweet almonds, rose water, sixteen eggs, one pound fresh butter, puff paste. Take the outside rinds of the orange; boil in several waters until tender; pound them in a mortar with the sugar, blanch the almonds, and beat them very fine with rose water to keep them from boiling. Break the eggs and froth six of the whites; beat very light yolks and remaining whites; cream the butter and beat all the ingredients together until perfectly light. Then line pie plates with a thin puff paste, and bake. Sift sugar over tops of the padding when drawn from the oven.

YEAST THAT WILL KEEP A MONTH.—Boil a handful of hops, strain off the water, grate a dozen raw potatoes into this water, set it on to boil, mix a teacup of flour with cold water and, the same as for gravy thickening, then stir it into the potato water, add to this enough boiling water to make six quarts in all. Set it away to cool in a stone jar and when cool put into it a teaspoonful of good yeast and a teaspoonful of brown sugar. This yeast will foam up as white as whipped cream. One pint will do for a large batch of bread.

FRICASSE OF ONIONS.—Peel two or three dozen of the very small, round, white onions; sprinkle them with salt, let them remain for half an hour, then roll them upon a cloth to dry them slightly, and dredge with flour; throw them into a stewpan in which you have melted two cups of fresh butter; toss them over a gentle fire for five minutes, drain the fat from them, add a pint of rich milk, minced lemon-peel, white pepper, salt and butter. Simmer ten minutes and serve in sauce.

RICE CHICKENS.—Cover the bottom of a pudding-dish with shore of broiled ham; cut up a broiled chicken and nearly fill the dish; pour in the gravy or melted butter to fill the dish, and chopped onions if you like, or a little curry-powder, which is better than add boiled rice to fill all interstices and to cover the top thick. Bake it for one-half or three-quarters of an hour.

Rib-ants may be banished from a pantry or store-room by strewing the shelves with a small quantity of clover either whole or ground. We use the former, as not being so likely to get into food placed upon the shelves. The clover should be renewed occasionally, as after a time, they lose their strength and efficacy.

When a cow digests her food it is a symptom of irritation in the stomach and indigestion, probably arising from the presence of too much acid. Give her two drachms of carbonate of ammonia, in some scalded bread once a day for a week. Afterward she should have a little salt and pounded chalk to feed every day as long as she will take it.

A good hay-cutter will save its cost in one season. Hay or straw is not made more nutritious but it is more easily musticated when chaffed; and a saving of exertion is equivalent to a saving of food.

OUR BEST REWARD.

WINTON, FORSYTHE, CO., N. C., (Match 15, 1860.)
To the Hop Bitters Manufacturing Co.
GENTLEMEN—I desire to express to you my thanks for your wonderful Hop Bitters. It is commonly regarded as a special evil, and all sorts of cruel practices and nostrums are resorted to for its cure. I was troubled with dyspepsia for five years previous to commencing the use of your Hop Bitters some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am pastor of the First Methodist Church of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great virtue of your bitters.
Very respectfully, REV. H. EERKSEN.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 11, 1860.
Hop Bitters Co.:
Please accept our grateful acknowledgment for the Hop Bitters you were so kind to donate, and which were such a benefit to us. Yours very gratefully,
Old Ladies of the Home of the Friendless.
Dulcian, Wis., Sept. 24, 1878.
GENTLEMEN—I have taken not quite one bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 when I got it. To-day I am as active and feel as well as I did at 30. I see great many that need such a medicine.
D. BOYCE.
Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875.
SIR:—I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder; it has done me what four doctors failed to do. The effect of the bitters seemed like magic to me.
W. L. CARTER.
Braddock, Pa., May 8, 1875.
It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly trouble, &c. I have not seen a sick day in a year since I took Hop Bitters. Several of my neighbors use them.
MRS. FANNIE GREEN.
Imogene, Ind., June 24, 1879.
GENTLEMEN:—No Bitters have had one-half the sale here and given such universal satisfaction as your Hop Bitters have. We take pleasure in speaking for their welfare, as every one who tries them is well satisfied with their results. Several such remarkable cures have been made with them here that there are a number of earnest workers in the Hop Bitters cause. One person gained eleven pounds from taking only a few bottles.
SMITH & IDE.
Bay City, Mich., Feb. 3, 1880.
HOP BITTERS COMPANY:
I think it my duty to send you a recommendation for the benefit of any person wishing to know they are good for general debility and indigestion; strengthen the nervous system and make new life. I recommend my patients to use them.
DR. A. PRATT.
Treater of Chronic Diseases.
Superior, Wis., Jan., 1880.
I heard in my neighborhood that your Hop Bitters was doing such a great deal of good among the sick and afflicted with most every kind of disease, and as I had been troubled for fifteen years with neuralgia and all kinds of rheumatic complaints and kidney trouble, I took one bottle according to directions. It at once did me a great deal of good, and I used another but this will suffice. The gentleman says the cure is a good one and should not be kept from the public. Bitter has a cooling effect upon the sore and draw out all inflammation.
DOCT. WHIP A FRIGHTENED HORSE.—It seems to be a characteristic failing of most couchers to lay the lash upon a horse that exhibits "ear" at an object in the street or beside the road. Mr. Bergh, President of the Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, says in the organ of that society what every reasonable being ought to know, and that is never to whip a horse when the gentleman applied the beets and fifteen minutes the animal was eating hay, and entirely recovered. A gentleman in this town was so unfortunate as to run a nail into his hand from which he suffered intense agony. The same remedy was applied and in a short time the patient fell asleep. Several other cases might be cited but these will suffice. The gentleman says the cure is a good one and should not be kept from the public. Bitter has a cooling effect upon the sore and draw out all inflammation.

DOCT. WHIP A FRIGHTENED HORSE.—It seems to be a characteristic failing of most couchers to lay the lash upon a horse that exhibits "ear" at an object in the street or beside the road. Mr. Bergh, President of the Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, says in the organ of that society what every reasonable being ought to know, and that is never to whip a horse when the gentleman applied the beets and fifteen minutes the animal was eating hay, and entirely recovered. A gentleman in this town was so unfortunate as to run a nail into his hand from which he suffered intense agony. The same remedy was applied and in a short time the patient fell asleep. Several other cases might be cited but these will suffice. The gentleman says the cure is a good one and should not be kept from the public. Bitter has a cooling effect upon the sore and draw out all inflammation.

FEEDING PIGS.—Pigs that are to be marketed this year should be pushed hard from the beginning. If allowed to stand still for a day there will be a loss. Ground oats and corn mixed, or ground corn with wheat middlings, will make a good slop for the pigs; soaked corn will also be well adapted to keeping the pigs in high flesh; but as soon as the corn is fair in milk, that will be the best of all fattening foods. On the other hand, if pigs are to be kept over the winter there should be no stunting or forcing. Give them the run of a clover field the first summer, with a small allowance of grain.

THE BEST CIDER.—Cider is made as late in the fall as possible and from clean, sound apples. To keep it through the winter and for a year or more—bottled immediately and removed to a cool vault or cellar, where it should remain until February or March, when it should be put in strong bottles and firmly wired down, then the temperature is cool and uniform, and the cider will not ripen too rapidly or freeze. If the cider will not ripen in such a very satisfied way that Topmoldy concluded his suggestions were too previous, and he buried himself tying his necktie, while Mrs. T. distributed the ribbon that is to be used.

LYON, PITTENDREY.—A Voice from the Press.
I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them nauseous and bitter and composed of bad whisky, we were greatly surprised at their taste and effect. We submitted them to an operator in our city, and he said they were "the best medicine he had ever taken." "Is it true?" "Yes, indeed!" "Well, then, Topmoldy, suppose I give you a cup of tea." "A Mrs. Correll and a Mrs. Cannon, friends have likewise tried, and pronounced them to be the best medicine they have ever taken for building up strength and toning up the system. I was troubled with constiveness, headache and want of appetite. The two formidables are gone, and the latter greatly improved. I have a steady contact with a doctor to look after the health of myself and family, but I need him not now.

LYON, PITENDREY.—A Voice from the Press.
I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them nauseous and bitter and composed of bad whisky, we were greatly surprised at their taste and effect. We submitted them to an operator in our city, and he said they were "the best medicine he had ever taken." "Is it true?" "Yes, indeed!" "Well, then, Topmoldy, suppose I give you a cup of tea." "A Mrs. Correll and a Mrs. Cannon, friends have likewise tried, and pronounced them to be the best medicine they have ever taken for building up strength and toning up the system. I was troubled with constiveness, headache and want of appetite. The two formidables are gone, and the latter greatly improved. I have a steady contact with a doctor to look after the health of myself and family, but I need him not now.

LYON, PITENDREY.—A Voice from the Press.
I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them nauseous and bitter and composed of bad whisky, we were greatly surprised at their taste and effect. We submitted them to an operator in our city, and he said they were "the best medicine he had ever taken." "Is it true?" "Yes, indeed!" "Well, then, Topmoldy, suppose I give you a cup of tea." "A Mrs. Correll and a Mrs. Cannon, friends have likewise tried, and pronounced them to be the best medicine they have ever taken for building up strength and toning up the system. I was troubled with constiveness, headache and want of appetite. The two formidables are gone, and the latter greatly improved. I have a steady contact with a doctor to look after the health of myself and family, but I need him not now.

NEW CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—A New Haven woman learning that nitro-glycerine was a new medicine for toothache induced her husband to bring home a small can of it in his vest pocket. Just the moment he put the can-opener to it to get a few drops to put in the aching tooth there was a slight sizzling noise, a hole in the roof of the house, and two individuals running about the room without a hair left on their heads and their clothing in shreds. However, the tooth stopped aching.

"Have you spoken to pa about that yet?" anxiously inquired the oldest daughter of her indulgent mother. "No, my child, not yet. Your father is too busy with his creditors to think of you phantoms and Russell harness to match it now." "Both the creditors," was the snappish reply. "That's what your father is doing, my dear. After he has compromised you shall have your turnout."

Minneapolis Sentinel.

THAT wonderful remedy for rheumatism, St. Jacob's Oil, has been used by a large number of people in this city, and with effect truly marvelous. Frequent reports are made where sufferers have been afforded relief, and the sale is growing largely. The fact that it is an external remedy, commands it to many who would not otherwise think of going out of the beaten track to find a remedy.

W. L. CARTER.

"MAMMA, is it wicked to whistle on Sunday?" "Yes; Sunday is to be kept holy, my boy." "Is it very, very wicked?" "Very," answered the pious mother. The lad rested from his inquiries as deeply pondering the information he had received and then, glancing up, said in a half-sorrowful tone, "Mamma, I guess quails are."

Almost young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy headache, of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with the good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family." A lady, in Providence, R. I.

Almost young Again.

A PRISONER who has been convicted at least a dozen times is placed at the bar.

"Your Honor, I should like to have my case postponed for a week. My lawyer is ill."

"But you were captured in this gentleman's pocket. What can your counsel say in your defense?"

"Precisely so your honor. That is what I am curious to know."

ONE NIGHT.—"I've been to see Mrs. Tittletale," said Mrs. Tittletale, "and the way she ran about you was perfectly scandalous." "So she's been talking about me, has she?" asked Mrs. Brown, quietly. "Yes, indeed," she said. "Mrs. Tittletale, with emphasis. "What a good time you two must have had," said Mrs. Brown, with a sweet smile.

Indianapolis Daily Sentinel.

No More Gossip.

IF we are correctly informed, St. Jacob's Oil is now the usual tea-party topic in place of the former staple—free gossip. How wise and how much more beneficial!

Smith & Ide.

Almost young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy headache, of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with the good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family." A lady, in Providence, R. I.